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CARNATIC CHRONOLOGY.

CARNATIC CHRONOLOGY.

THE HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN

METHODS OF RECKONING TIME

EXPLAINED:

WITH ESSAYS ON THE SYSTEMS;
SYMBOLS USED FOR NUMERALS, A NEW TITULAR METHOD OF MEMORY,
HISTORICAL RECORDS; AND OTHER SUBJECTS.

BY CHARLES PHILIP BROWN,

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PREFACE.

Some elaborate treatises on Chronology have appeared in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana, in the Penny Cyclopædia, in the fifth volume of Lardner's Museum of Science and Art, in Sir Harris Nicholas's Chronology of History, and other publications. Every method is explained except that used by the Hindus. Warren alone (see page 27) has mastered the subject, in his Kala Sankalita—a ponderous volume of five hundred pages, published at Madras in 1825. He begins at A.D. 1600, and gives the titles. Though written in English, this requires an interpreter; a compendium of it is given by the learned Prinsep in his Useful Tables, published at Calcutta. He, like Warren, begins at 1600, but he suppresses the titles, on which the whole system turns.

No one of all these books gives any historical occurrences.

Sir William Jones, Beschi, Colebrooke, Prinsep, Mill, Wilson, and other eminent Sanscrit scholars, knew the Hindu method, but have not explained it: they have examined many points of history, but have left us in want of a key to their statements.

Some English authors, more visionary than exact, have tried to make up in daring theories what they wanted in precise knowledge.

The Hindus themselves, laboriously exact in astronomical observations and calculations, have neglected history. We find lists of years alone, and lists of rajas alone; if the two are connected it is so mysteriously that few can see the truth.

The Musulman historians of India are voluminous, but tell us little beyond the deeds of their own Sultans. They are precise in their dates, but not always veracious.

Those who have had occasion to transact business with Hindus, or to translate documents written by them, often feel the want of a key to the various dates in use. For instance: a letter is dated "On new moon in (the month) Vaisakha in (the year bearing the title) Chitrabhán." This is in English the 20th of May, 1822. Or, "the 13th of the bright fortnight in (the month) Sravana in (the year) Saumya." This is equivalent to the 1st August, 1849. The Madras newspaper, printed in the Telugu language, on the 10th April, 1850, is dated "Year Sádhárana, 13th of the wane, in the month Chaitra."

Thus the Hindus know their years by titles, dispensing with numerals.

Even in more important documents the same is the method. In a Marata memoir of Hyder Ali, each year is thus specified. All Hindus know by tradition that Hyder's final raid took place in "Sarvari" (A.D. 1780); but the numeral (SS. 1702) is forgotten, or known only by counting. Some Sanscrit and Telugu books are dated in the same style.

Various methods are in use, and the reckoning begins on various days. See page 82.

The years in all the methods are lunar; using various intercalations to adjust the months to the seasons. See page 88.

There are sixty Titles—which appear in the first nineteen pages. These are counted in Cycles. A.D. 1806 was the sixtieth year of the eighty-first Cycle, named Acshya; the next year is Prabhava, the first of the eighty-second Cycle. Natives know the year by the title alone, neglecting all numerals. See page 82.

Some readers will condemn this system as arbitrary and intricate. This cannot be helped. It is their plan, and it is my business to explain it. The Hindus venerate antiquity, and highly value their own method, even after understanding that used in Europe. In Hindu schools the list of titles is daily repeated, forwards and backwards, without numerals.

The system of sixty years pervades India, Java, Ceylon, Burma, and China. Yet the titles differ; and the initials of the Cycles do not agree. Some have attempted to explain the meanings of the titles; but that is of no avail.

One circumstance has rendered the system perplexing; and this is remedied in the present volume. Though punctiliously exact as to the month, day, lunations, hour, and moment, the Hindus often omit the year. If they specify it, they too often give the title alone, not the numeral. If the numeral is given, it sometimes is true, sometimes false. And this has been the custom from the commencement. Thus, SS. 1119 is the year Pingala; which title, in some inscriptions, is marked 1118. The next year, Kalayucti, is SS. 1120; yet on some marbles it is written 1124; and the following year, Siddharti, instead of 1121 is written 1120. The name Paridháva belongs to SS. 1654; yet this is sometimes marked 1653, and elsewhere 1655. The year Prajotpatti (A.D. 1811), instead of SS. 1733, is written 1731. And two years later, Srimukha, instead of 1735, is written 1736.

Some have fancied that the lapse of ages, or error in transcription, may have caused such errors. But the date being recorded in words, in Sanscrit verse, and in symbolical expressions (see page 21), error is out of the question. This easy indifference happens in recent dates; thus documents dated in A.D. 1809 would correctly be SS. 1731, but one record says 1730, and another 1732. In some ancient inscriptions error is out of the question, for the date is stated in words, and determined by the curious method of symbols, explained in page 20.

The variation is seldom more than three years, plus or minus. Yet the year SS. 1137, (A.D. 1215) of which the title is Yuva, is in three Inscriptions written 1127.

In fact the Hindus are punctilious as to the Title, and care little for its numeral. In every Chronological investigation we must ascertain the Title. Even in some almanacs we find the same easy indifference as to the numeral. Thus the manuscript Telugu Almanac for the year Vicriti (A.D. 1830), SS. 1752, is in some copies marked 1751, and in others 1753.

The Regulations enacted by Government of course require exact dates. Yet if we look into the Madras Regulations, we find, Reg. vii. of A.D. 1809 (title Sucla) marked SS. 1730 instead of 1731; Reg. i. of 1816 (title Yuva) is styled SS. 1736 instead of 1737; Reg. ii. of 1823 is dated (Srimukha) SS. 1734, whereas it is 1735. Yet in 1813 and 1821 there is no error. Prinsep, in his useful Tables, page 56, gives other instances, shewing that the Government enactments are erroneously dated.

In the tables appended to the Kala Sankalita, the Bramhan astronomer has stated that the years were called in this treatise by one title, and in another treatise by the next; one being the Southern, one the Northern reckoning. But this solution is of no avail; for he represents the variation as peculiar to a set of fifteen years in each cycle; whereas it is universal. He makes the error always plus, whereas it is as often minus: he makes its quantity only one year, whereas it is sometimes three, sometimes six years. He is silent regarding the anomalies in the southern reckoning; and, finally, the authorities he quotes are fictitious, for the books he names were written some centuries before the dates he records; and eminent native astronomers of modern days deny the truth of his quotations.

The titles "Prabhava, Vibhava," and the rest, are uniform throughout India; but the

reckoning varies. Thus, A.D. 1850 is in Bengal named Durmati, which is the fifty-fifth year of the eighty-fourth cycle; but in Southern India it is named Sádhárana, the forty-fourth year of the eighty-second cycle. And in China it falls in another year of another cycle.*

In the earlier pages of the Chronology (p. 50) I have marked the A.D. as *Probable*; for we cannot establish the precise solar year that answers to a Hindu lunar date; though the intercalations in course of time adjust the difference. The Hindu numerals would have sufficed, but that they fluctuate.

Several eclipses are noted in this Chronology. And I had hoped to have fixed the period by comparing these with the tables of eclipses in "l'Art de Verifier les Dates;" but I was disappointed. Hales observes† that "Sir Isaac Newton has in his Chronology omitted the evidence of eclipses; perhaps because they would not bend to his favorite hypothesis." But the venerable Colebrooke (Essays, vol. 2, p. 277) has more sagaçiously remarked that he could not make the eclipses tally. (Compare Gentleman's Magazine for 1775, p. 164). See page 82.

The system of titles is now, for the first time, exhibited complete; by theory, calculated by bramhan astronomers, as far as A.D. 990, and after that time by the evidence collected from ancient inscriptions. These record little more than donations of land; which have long since been abrogated, either by Musulman invasions or by the lapse of ages. But the dates are given, and also the names of the rajas.

The various years have different initial days; this is shewn in pages 82 and 86. Some remarks are added on the names of lands and languages.

Among Colonel Mackenzie's records there were several genealogies of ancient families. Few of these declare the dates of the personages.. The ancient portion is too often as fabulous as that in which Virgil attempts to prove that Augustus descended from Æneas. In the modern part the dates are too often omitted, or else inserted inaccurately. Occasionally the same personage appears under various names; just as George, Prince of Wales, afterwards Regent, and afterwards King. Or if the name is derived from a god, the same raja is at pleasure styled by any title of the idol. Some of the Musulman rulers changed their titles in the same manner.

In some chronological statements there is exaggeration; which is easily corrected by posting every document under the proper year. Dr. Francis Buchanan Hamilton, M.D., a surveyor, who printed "A journey from Madras through Mysore, &c.,"‡ has preserved several other genealogical tables; and is generally correct in his calculations of time.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mark Wilks, in his Historical Sketches of Southern India, with a History of Mysore (three volumes, quarto, published in 1810) has given the genealogy of the rajas of that country, but his dates are a riddle to me; they do not accord with any known reckoning; and he does not expound his method.

The few genealogies I print in the present volume are interesting either from the persons named or from the mystery and error in which they have been veiled by native chroniclers.

The inscriptions collected by Colonel Mackenzie were rated by Professor Wilson at about seven thousand. The Honourable Walter Elliot made a separate collection, chiefly in

* See the Chinese Repository for May, 1819; quoted in Allen's India Mail, 1850, p. 302.

† Hales's Chronology, edit. 1830, vol. 1, p. 252.

‡ In three volumes, 4to, London, 1807. The Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, author of the Christian Researches, travelled through part of the same country about the same period.

the Southern Marata country, containing five hundred and ninety-five. And the late Captain Newbold, another zealous antiquarian, obtained about three hundred more. All of these I examined. There was much tautology in the more modern portion; a single insignificant prince having some hundreds bearing his name in a short reign. They were chiefly written in Sanscrit, the characters of the writing being Telugu, Haleh-Cannadi (or ancient Karn'átáca), and Tamil, with a few in Devanagari. Few of them specify when a reign began or ended.

After the year A.D. 1500 we meet with several inscriptions in Arabic or Persian. From that time therefore the Hejri dates have been recorded (see page 15), and after the year 1627 the Fasli dates also are given. Some remarks on these, with the eras used in Bengal, are given in page 30—34.

The Kollam (or Quilon) era is peculiar to the South-west, or Travancore country. I have found records thus dated, older than A.D. 1507. See pages 15 and 34.

The dates in these pages are chiefly those of the Cycle of sixty years: which is the great chronological measure throughout India and China. See page 26.

The ancient astronomers in India, fixed on a particular point of time, 3100 years before the Christian Æra, called the commencement of the Kuli Yug: equivalent to the (A.M.) Age of the World. This resembles the Julian Period used in Europe. Upon this all their calculations are based. (See pages 1 and 25.) But the historical period begins A.D. 79, and is called the Sacam, or era of Salivahana (see p. 6), a personage regarding whom nothing is known. The theories on the subject may be seen in the Asiatic Researches. (See page 25.) Real history begins about a thousand years later.

After A.D. 1550 the Musulman date called Hejri, or Hegira* ("The Emigration or Flight") commences (pages 15 and 20); and about this time we meet the Kollam dates (p. 15, 25, 26, and 34). The Fasli, or Revenue, year (p. 16 and 21) begins soon after. The Samvat (literally "Year") of Vicramaditya (see pages 16, 25, and 34), is chiefly used in Western and Northern India. It begins 135 years before the Salivahana Sacam. See page 34.

These dates are used in business. My first object was to ascertain the correct reckoning; grounding the demonstrations upon the inscriptions on rocks or elsewhere in southern India. The dates are often recorded hieroglyphically, in symbols. These are explained in page 20. This was intended as an aid to memory; and a new method, adapted to European notions, is given in page 24. Another method, called Katapayadi, is placed in p. 22, with an essay on the Greek names of the signs of the Zodiac, quoted in Sanscrit treatises on astronomy.

The next essay, p. 25, is on the modes of reckoning time, and shews a curious uniformity in the methods used in India and China; also a remarkable discrepancy in initial dates.

Hindus always use the lunar reckoning of days (p. 27), and I have given a page from an Ephemeris, which I printed (p. 28), adding an explanation (p. 29), which shews how differently the months are divided in contiguous nations.

To the Musulman methods (p. 30 and 31) I have added the Juloos, or reckoning of each reign. This enables us to understand a rather irrational method, which has given much trouble to historians. And this is followed by Tippoo's new device (p. 33), which lasted but a few years, and was yet more fanciful.

* The Hijra (thus spelt) is explained in H. H. Wilson's Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms. 4to., 1855, page 207.

Having explained the methods of reckoning time, we proceed to various genealogies of rajas (p. 25—49). These are partly fabulous; and when we descend to the historical ages, the information is scanty, seldom giving more than the names of the petty kings, of whom several assumed the empty title "Chacravarti," that is, Emperor.

I have noticed only the families that are of historical importance; the Yadavas (p. 36 and 43), Chalukyas, Koncan, Vijayanagar, Mysore, and Collam; giving some observations on Poetical Genealogies (p. 44), and also on some Fraudulent Documents (p. 48).

In this enquiry it has been clearly ascertained that the Vaishnavite creed (the worship of Vishnu) was introduced into Southern India about the year A.D. 1112,—about the time when the first Crusade took place in Europe. The Jangam religion, which is fiercely antagonistic to the Vaishnanas and Saivites, arose half a century later.

We then proceed to a Chronology of Events for about nine centuries, down to the present day. In the first portion of this I have noticed chiefly the occurrences in the Peninsula; particularly during the Musulman and Portuguese periods. Until A.D. 1500 the information is scanty, drawn chiefly from unpublished Sanscrit inscriptions. The next pages, as far as the year 1750, there are some curious details regarding the rise and fall of the Portuguese dominions, and the prosperity and failure of the French conquerors. After 1750 the English period commences; and, while I have given particular attention to the South, in later periods the history of all India has been described. I endeavoured to collect all the statements made by authors of all nations; and believe that this is a more complete chronology of India than has hitherto appeared. It closes with the end of the great mutiny and the apprehension of Nana Sahib.

To exemplify the use of these tables; an inscription, bearing the name of Sada Siva, is merely dated "in the year Sobhacrit." This is the 37th Title. And in his reign the year bearing this title is SS. 1465, that is, A.D. 1543, as shewn in page 15. Again; a grant made by the Musulman Nawab Halim Khan is merely dated "In the year Swabhanu." Now this title, in his reign, falls on A.D. 1763. A deed bearing the name of Tippu Sultan is dated "Sobhacrit." The table in page 18 shews that this was A.D. 1783, which is within his period.

In some instances the name of the year does not correspond to the numeral quoted. Thus, in one transcript of an inscription the year Pingala, in the reign of Bukka Raya, is quoted as SS. 1273. But the only year Pingala in his reign is SS. 1299, or A.D. 1377. This shews that the transcriber was incorrect.

In a few documents the titles are wrongly written. This is noticed in pages 37 and 90.

While I write this page, I see in the London newspaper a mercantile report from Calcutta, wherein a quotation is dated "Fusli 1270." The table in page 19 shews that this means A.D. 1861.

The dates on coins were also to be considered. Some strange errors in these are noticed in page 32.

In the whole enquiry I have rarely met with a false date; and this will be found only in transcripts, not in the original marbles. For those stones were engraven by persons whose interest it was that the truth should be recorded. But the lapse of time has abrogated all the donations; as Juvenal says, "Quandoquidem data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulcris."

I have searched in vain for history in these dark ages; among "nations whose histories are no more." Persian writers carefully record the date when each Musulman reign began; but the Hindus disregard this, and the initial dates of only three or four rajas are known. Mackenzie's bramhans, at his desire, framed genealogies, which they dated

according to probability; but such theories are scarcely worth preserving. There are few such records dated earlier than A.D. 1600; and in the more modern we have little interest.

Some of these rajas were petty chieftains, but used grand titles—such as Chacravarti, that is, Emperor; which Vishnu Vardhana alone (see p. 27 and 51) rightfully held. Not to burthen the page with complicate titles, I have used initial letters, which are explained in page 35.

There are in the Mackenzie records many documents written in Tamil, Malayalam, and Cannadi; but they were not available because they use neither the Kali nor Salivahana reckoning.

Regarding Musulman history my chief guide has been Ferishta's History of the Deccan; his account, beginning about A.D. 1100 and ending in 1585, is excellently translated by Colonel Briggs,* who has rendered the dates clear. The Seir-i-Mutakherin is the modern History of Bengal and Haidarabad, from A.D. 1700 to A.H. 1192; that is, A.D. 1782. The substance of this is well given by the learned Horace Hayman Wilson, in his History of India. The Persian "Kárnáma Haidari," or Life of Hyder Ali, is of no great value.

In all these changes the Hindus seem to have been passive. But were these alterations any evil? After knowing the Hindus for more than thirty years, and learning what their own books declare, I see that the primeval state of India was a despotism, the people being ruled by tyrants almost as bad as the barons in ancient Britain, Germany, Persia, or Italy. The priests and the princes were free; all others were slaves. This state of things could scarcely become worse under the Musulman invaders, who trampled on all the Hindu constitutions; had these remained whole they would have much impeded the government under which India now prospers.

Being in London in the year 1837, I found a pile of manuscripts in Sanscrit and other languages, chiefly written on palm leaves, in the East India House Library; where they lay useless. I arranged these, and wrote a catalogue. In consequence of a notice which I printed on the subject the whole hoard was in 1844 transmitted to Madras, where I arranged the volumes in the College Library, and also presented my own library, collected in several years past, of similar manuscripts in Sanscrit, Telugu, Cannadi, Tamil, and other languages: adding all the volumes (formerly placed in the Literary Society's shelves) which had been accumulated by Mackenzie. [See page 88.] I then caused catalogues to be framed by learned natives: each catalogue is written in the language to which it belongs. A Catalogue Raisonnée of the entire collection is being prepared; the first volume, in 678 pages, was printed at Madras in 1857.

The historical records collected by Mackenzie are chiefly written on flimsy country paper, which the worms are rapidly destroying; but the country ink, being made with lampblack, never fades. A few volumes are written on English paper, but, unluckily, with English ink; this fades rapidly, and the writing in many places is nearly illegible. I therefore caused copies to be made on English paper with country ink. These copies, including many additional papers which I had myself discovered, now fill forty-eight volumes in small quarto, of "Local Records." In the margins I have generally marked the years in the Salivahana and the Christian reckoning.

The volume concludes with a Memoir of Colonel Mackenzie.

It is due to Mr. Simpson, the printer, to acknowledge the accurate manner in which this volume is put in type. The numerous foreign words introduced called for care and intelligence; and he has executed the work in a style that does him much credit.

C. P. BROWN.

London, August, 1863.

CONTENTS.

INDEX.

ERRATA.

Page.						
1	line 3 for 1301 read 3101.					
17	A.D.	1724	for A.H.	1187	read	1137.
18	„	1750	„	1174	„	1164.
58	„	1434	"A petty raja" &c. Erase these 6 lines.			
63	„	1548	read Talaccadu.			
76	„	1779	„	Mahi, [correctly Maihi].		

CYCLIC TABLES OF THE KALI ERA.

The Kali Era, or Age of the World, commences in the year 1301 Before Christ, and the Hindus divide all time into periods of Sixty years, called Cycles. Astronomers state that the Kali Yuga is reckoned from Friday, (Suddha), the first day of the moon, in the month Chaitra, in the year Pramadi, (B.C. 3100) ,which is the thirteenth year of the preceding cycle. The first cycle is reckoned from Prabhava, the 48th year of the Kali Yug, B.C. 3053.

This series of Titles, or other names substituted, is ancient, and is used throughout India, the neighbouring islands, the Malay Peninsula, and in China.

In the Philosophical Transactions for 1790, is an essay by Mr. Marsden on this subject. This again appeared in the Encyclopœdia Britannica, Third Edition, 1793, article, Hindus, page 521.

In the Asiatic researches, also, there is a statement by Mr. Reuben Burrow on this subject.

Hindu Astronomers base their calculations on the Kali Yug; their whole system hinges upon it; but it is laid aside in common life.

The years Jaya and Vijaya are connected with a bracket, because sometimes one comes first, sometimes the other.

This First Table (extending until A.D. 966) was framed, under my directions, by a Hindu astronomer. It is merely arithmetical, and goes on the theory that all years are of equal length in all eras, and begin on the same day. It is sufficiently precise for dates so distant.

C. P. BROWN.

	Title.	Cycles	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Prabhava		48	108	168	228	288	348	408	468	528	588
2	Vibhava		B.C. 3053	2993	2933	2873	2813	2753	2693	2633	2573	2513
3	S'ucla											
4	Pramódúta											
5	Prajótpatti											
6	A'ngi'rasa											
7	Sri'muka											
8	Bháva											
9	Yuva											
10	Dhátu											
11	I's'wara		58	118	178	238	298	358	418	478	538	598
12	Bahudhánya		B.C. 3043	2983	2923	2863	2803	2743	2683	2623	2563	2503
13	Pramádi											
14	Vicrama	1										
15	Vishu	2										
16	Chitrabhánu	3										
17	Swabhánu	4										
18	Tárana	5										
19	Pârthiva	6										
20	Vyaya											
21	Sarvajit		68	128	188	248	308	368	428	488	548	608
22	Sarvadhári		B.C. 3033	2973	2913	2853	2793	2733	2673	2613	2553	2493
23	Viródhi	10										
24	Vicriti											
25	Khara											
26	Nandana											
27	Vijaya }											
28	Jaya }											
29	Manmatha											
30	Durmukhi											
31	Hévilambi		78	138	198	258	318	378	438	498	558	618
32	Vilambi		B.C. 3023	2963	2903	2843	2783	2723	2663	2603	2543	2483
33	Vicári	20										
34	S'árvari											
35	Plava											
36	S'ubhacrit											
37	S'óbhacrit											
38	Kródhi											
39	Vis'vávas											
40	Parábhava											
41	Plavanga		88	148	208	268	328	388	448	508	568	628
42	Kílaca		B.C. 3013	2953	2893	2833	2773	2713	2653	2593	2533	2473
43	Saumya	30										
44	Sádháraná											
45	Viródhicrit											
46	Parídhávi											
47	Pramádícha											
48	A'nanda											
49	Ráxasa											
50	Nala											
51	Pingala		98	158	218	278	338	398	458	518	578	638
52	Kálayucti		B.C. 3003	2943	2883	2823	2763	2703	2643	2583	2523	2463
53	Siddhárthi	40										
54	Raudri											
55	Durmati											
56	Dundubhi											
57	Rudiródgári											
58	Ractáxi											
59	Kródhana											
60	Xaya	47										

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
648	708	768	828	888	948	1008	1068	1128	1188	1248	1308	1368
B.C. 2453	2393	2333	2273	2213	2153	2093	2033	1973	1913	1853	1793	1733
658	718	778	838	898	958	1018	1078	1138	1198	1258	1318	1378
B.C. 2443	2383	2323	2263	2203	2143	2083	2023	1963	1903	1843	1783	1723
668	728	788	848	908	968	1028	1088	1148	1208	1268	1328	1388
B.C. 2433	2373	2313	2253	2193	2133	2073	2013	1953	1893	1833	1773	1713
678	738	798	858	918	978	1038	1098	1158	1218	1278	1338	1398
B.C. 2423	2363	2303	2243	2183	2123	2063	2003	1943	1883	1823	1763	1703
688	748	808	868	928	988	1048	1108	1168	1228	1288	1348	1408
B.C. 2413	2353	2293	2233	2173	2113	2053	1993	1933	1873	1813	1753	1693
698	758	818	878	938	998	1058	1118	1178	1238	1298	1358	1418
B.C. 2403	2343	2283	2223	2163	2103	2043	1983	1923	1863	1803	1743	1683

	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	[illegible]
1	1428	1488	1548	1608	1668	1728	1788	1848	1908	1968	2028	2088	[illegible]
2													
3	B.C. 1673	1613	1553	1493	1433	1373	1313	1253	1193	1133	1073	1013	953
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11	1438	1498	1558	1618	1678	1738	1798	1858	1918	1978	2038	2098	2158
12													
13	B.C. 1663	1603	1543	1483	1423	1363	1303	1243	1183	1123	1063	1003	943
14													
15													
16													
17													
18													
19													
20													
21	1448	1508	1568	1628	1688	1748	1808	1868	1928	1988	2048	2108	2168
22													
23	B.C. 1653	1593	1533	1473	1413	1353	1293	1233	1173	1113	1053	993	933
24													
25													
26													
27													
28													
29													
30													
31	1458	1518	1578	1638	1698	1758	1818	1878	1938	1998	2058	2118	2178
32													
33	B.C. 1643	1583	1523	1463	1403	1343	1283	1223	1163	1103	1043	983	923
34													
35													
36													
37													
38													
39													
40													
41	1468	1528	1588	1648	1708	1768	1828	1888	1948	2008	2068	2128	2188
42													
43	B.C. 1633	1573	1513	1453	1393	1333	1273	1213	1153	1093	1033	973	913
44													
45													
46													
47													
48													
49													
50													
51	1478	1538	1598	1658	1718	1778	1838	1898	1958	2018	2078	2138	2198
52													
53	B.C. 1623	1563	1503	1443	1383	1323	1263	1203	1143	1083	1023	963	903
54													
55													
56													
57													
58													
59													
60													

37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
2208	2268	2328	2388	2448	2508	2568	2628	2688	2748	2808	2868	2928
893	833	773	713	653	593	533	473	413	353	293	233	173
2218	2278	2338	2398	2458	2518	2578	2638	2698	2758	2818	2878	2938
883	823	763	703	643	583	523	463	403	343	283	223	163
2228	2288	2348	2408	2468	2528	2588	2648	2708	2768	2828	2888	2948
873	813	753	693	633	573	513	453	393	333	273	213	153
2238	2298	2358	2418	2478	2538	2598	2658	2718	2778	2838	2898	2958
863	803	743	683	623	563	503	443	383	323	263	203	143
2248	2308	2368	2428	2488	2548	2608	2668	2728	2788	2848	2908	2968
853	793	733	673	613	553	493	433	373	313	253	193	133
2258	2318	2378	2438	2498	2558	2618	2678	2738	2798	2858	2918	2978
843	783	723	663	603	543	483	423	363	303	243	183	123.

	50	51	52 Kali.	52 A. D.	53 K.	53 S.S.	53 A.D.	54 K.	54 S.S.	54 A.D.	55 K.	55 S.S.	55 A.D.
1	2988	3048	3108	— 7	3168		67	3228	49	127	3288	[illegible]	[illegible]
2													
3	B.C. 113	53											
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11	2998	3058	3118	— 17	3178		77	3238	59	137	3298	119	197
12					3179								
13	B.C. 103	43			3180	1st year							
14					3181	2	of SS.						
15						3							
16						4							
17						5							
18						6							
19						7							
20						8							
21	3008	3068	3128	— 27	3188	9	87	3248	69	147	3308	129	207
22						10							
23	B.C. 93	33				11							
24						12							
25						13							
26						14							
27						15							
28						16							
29						17							
30						18							
31	3018	3078	3138	— 37	3198	19	97	3258	79	157	3318	139	217
32						20							
33	B.C. 83	23				21							
34						22							
35						23							
36						24							
37						25							
38						26							
39						27							
40						28							
41	3028	3088	3148	— 47	3208	29	107	3268	89	167	3328	149	227
42						30							
43	B.C. 73	13				31							
44						32							
44						33							
46						34							
47						35							
48						36							
49						37							
50						38							
51	3038	3098	3158	— 57	3218	39	117	3278	99	177	3338	159	237
52						40							
53	63	3 B. C.				41							
54		3101				42							
55		A. D. 1				43							
56		2				44							
57		3				45							
58		4				46							
59		5				47							
60		6				48							

	56			57			58			59	
K.	S.S.	A.D.	K.	S.S.	A.D.	K.	S.S.	A.D.	K.	S.S.	A.D.
3348	169	247	3408	229	307	3468	289	367	3528	349	427
3358	179	257	3418	239	317	3478	299	377	3538	359	437
3368	189	267	3428	249	327	3488	309	387	3548	369	447
3378	199	277	3438	259	337	3498	319	397	3558	379	457
3388	209	287	3448	269	347	3508	329	407	3568	389	467
3398	219	297	3458	279	357	3518	339	417	3578	399	477

	60			61			62			63		
	K.	S.S.	A.D.	K.	S.S.	A.D.	K.	S.S.	A.D.	K.	S.S.	A.D.
1	3588	409	487	3648	469	547	3708	529	607	3768	589	667
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11	3598	419	497	3658	479	557	3718	539	617	3778	599	677
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												
17												
18												
19												
20												
21	3608	429	507	3668	489	567	3728	549	627	3788	609	687
22												
23												
24												
25												
26												
27												
28												
29												
30												
31	3618	439	517	3678	499	577	3738	559	637	3798	619	697
32												
33												
34												
35												
36												
37												
38												
39												
40												
41	3628	449	527	3688	509	587	3748	569	647	3808	629	707
42												
43												
44												
45												
46												
47												
48												
49												
50												
51	3638	459	537	3698	519	597	3758	579	657	3818	639	717
52												
53												
54												
55												
56												
57												
58												
59												
60												

64			65			66			67		
K.	S.S.	A.D.	K.	S.S.	A.D.	K.	S.S.	A.D.	K.	S.S.	A.D.
3828	649	727	3888	709	787	3948	769	847	4008	829	907
3838	659	737	3898	719	797	3958	779	857	4018	839	917
3848	669	747	3908	729	807	3968	789	867	4028	849	927
3858	679	757	3918	739	817	3978	799	877	4038	859	937
3868	689	767	3928	749	827	3988	809	887	4048	869	947
3878	699	777	3938	759	837	3998	819	897	4058	879	957

SECOND TABLE.

In the Sixty-eighth Cycle the Historical records regarding Southern India commence. There are a few fragments dated earlier than A.D. 967, which will be noticed in another page. Some Titles have two or three different numerals, here marked as Variations ; for in dates the Hindus regard numerals less than they do the Title, and the name of the Raja. Variations (now recorded) are found even in recent dates, later than A.D. 1800, and do not imply error. They are caused by a superstitious reluctance to specify a date by its exact numeral.

A. D. Probable.	Salivahana Sacam. Cycle 68. True. *Variation.*	Title.	Kali.	A. D. Probable.	Salivahana Sacam. Cycle 69. True, *Variation.*	Kali.
967	889	1 Prabhava	4068	1027	949	4128
968	890	2 Vibhava		1028	950	
969	891	3 S'ucla		1029	951	
970	892	4 Pramódúta		1030	952	
971	893	5 Prajótpatti		1031	953	
972	894	6 A'ngi'rasa		1032	954	
973	895	7 Srímukha		1033	955	
974	896	8 Bháva		1034	956	
975	897	9 Yuva		1035	957	
976	898	10 Dhátu		1036	958/964	
977	899	11 I's'wara	4078	1037	959	4138
978	900	12 Bahudhánya		1038	960	
979	901	13 Pramádi		1039	961	
980	902	14 Vicrama		1040	962	
981	903	15 Vishu		1041	963	
982	904	16 Chitrabhánu		1042	964	
983	905	17 Swabhánu		1043	965	
984	906	18 Tárana		1044	966	
985	907	19 Párthiva		1045	967	
986	908	20 Vyaya		1046	968	
987	909	21 Sarvajit	4088	1047	969	4148
988	910/911	22 Sarvadhári		1048	970	
989	911	23 Viródhi		1049	971	
990	912/911	24 Vicriti		1050	972	
991	913	25 Khara		1051	973	
992	914	26 Nandana		1052	974	
993	915	27 Vijaya }		1053	975	
994	916/915	28 Jaya }		1054	976	
995	917	29 Manmatha		1055	977	
996	918	30 Durmukhi		1056	978	
997	919	31 Hévilambi	4098	1057	979	4158
998	920	32 Vilambi		1058	980/979	
999	921/922	33 Vicári		1059	981	
1000	922	34 Sárvari		1060	982/983	
1001	923	35 Plava		1061	983	
1002	924	36 Subhacrit		1062	984	
1003	925	37 Sóbhacrit		1063	985/986	
1004	926	38 Króḍhi		1064	986	
1005	927	39 Vis'vávas		1065	987/991	
1006	928	40 Parábhava		1066	988	
1007	929	41 Plavanga	4108	1067	989	4168
1008	930	42 Kílaca		1068	990	
1009	931	43 Saumya		1069	991	
1010	932	44 Sádháraná		1070	992/91/93	
1011	933	45 Viródhicrit		1071	993	
1012	934	46 Parídhávi		1072	994	
1013	935	47 Pramádícha		1073	995	
1014	936	48 A'nanda		1074	996	
1015	937	49 Ráxasa		1075	997	
1016	938	50 Nala		1076	998	
1017	939	51 Pingala	4118	1077	999	
1018	940	52 Kálayucti		1078	1000	4178
1019	941	53 Siddhárthi		1079	1001/02	
1020	942	54 Raudri		1080	1002	
1021	943/947	55 Durmati		1081	1003/1004	
1022	944	56 Dundubhi		1082	1004	
1023	945	57 Rudiródgári		1083	1005	
1024	946	58 Ractáxi		1084	1006	
1025	947	59 Króḍhana		1085	1007/08	
1026	948	60 Xaya (Acshaya)		1086	1008	

A.D.	Salivahana Sacam. Cycle 70.	Title.	Kali.	A.D.	Salivahana Sacam. Cycle 71.	Kali.
Probable.	True. *Variation.*			Probable.	True. *Variation.*	
1087	1009	1 Prabhava	4188	1147	1069	4248
1088	1010	2 Vibhava		1148	1070/71	
1089	1011/08	3 S'ucla		1149	1071/72	
1090	1012	4 Pramódúta		1150	1072/71	
1091	1013/10	5 Prajótpatti		1151	1073/72	
1092	1014	6 A'ngi'rasa		1152	1074	
1093	1015	7 Srímukha		1153	1075	
1094	1016	8 Bháva		1154	1076/77	
1095	1017	9 Yuva		1155	1077	
1096	1018	10 Dhátu		1156	1078	
1097	1019/20	11 I's'wara	4198	1157	1079	4258
1098	1020/21	12 Bahudhánya		1158	1080	
1099	1021	13 Pramádi		1159	1081	
1100	1022/21	14 Vicrama		1160	1082	
1101	1023	15 Vishu		1161	1083	
1102	1024	16 Chitrabhánu		1162	1084	
1103	1025	17 Swabhánu		1163	1085	
1104	1026	18 Tárana		1164	1086	
1105	1027	19 Pärthiva		1165	1087	
1106	1028	20 Vyaya		1166	1088	
1107	1029/30	21 Sarvajit	4208	1167	1089	4268
1108	1030	22 Sarvadhári		1168	1090	
1109	1031	23 Viródhi		1169	1091	
1110	1032	24 Vicriti		1170	1092	
1111	1033	25 Khara		1171	1093	
1112	1034/33	26 Nandana		1172	1094/93	
1113	1035	27 Vijaya		1173	1095	
1114	1036	28 Jaya		1174	1096	
1115	1037	29 Manmatha		1175	1097	
1116	1038	30 Durmukhi		1176	1098/99	
1117	1039	31 Hévilambi	4218	1177	1099	4278
1118	1040/39	32 Vilambi		1178	1100	
1119	1041/42	33 Vicári		1179	1101	
1120	1042/43	34 S'árvari		1180	1102	
1121	1043/42/44	35 Plava		1181	1103/04	
1122	1044/45	36 S'ubhacrit		1182	1104	
1123	1045/44	37 S'óbhacrit		1183	1105	
1124	1046/45	38 Kródhi		1184	1106	
1125	1047	39 Vis'vávas		1185	1107	
1126	1048	40 Parábhava		1186	1108	
1127	1049	41 Plavanga	4228	1187	1109	4288
1128	1050/52	42 Kílaca		1188	1110	
1129	1051/50	43 Saumya		1189	1111/13	
1130	1052	44 Sádháraná		1190	1112	
1131	1053	45 Viródhicrit		1191	1113	
1132	1054/53	46 Parídhávi		1192	1114	
1133	1055/56/54	47 Pramádícha		1193	1115	
1134	1056/55	48 A'nanda		1194	1116/17	
1135	1057	49 Ráxasa		1195	1117	
1136	1058	50 Nala		1196	1118	
1137	1059/58/63	51 Pingala	4238	1197	1119/18	4298
1138	1060	52 Kálayucti		1198	1120/24	
1139	1061	53 Siddhárthi		1199	1121/20	
1140	1062	54 Raudri		1200	1122	
1141	1063	55 Durmati		1201	1123	
1142	1064	56 Dundubhi		1202	1124	
1143	1065	57 Rudiródgári		1203	1125	
1144	1066/67	58 Ractáxi		1204	1126/25/27	
1145	1067/68/69	59 Kródhana		1205	1127/28	
1146	1068	60 Xaya (Acshaya)		1206	1128	

A.D.	Salivahana Sacam. Cycle 72.	Kali.	A.D.	Salivahana Sacam. Cycle 73.	Kali.	A.D.	Salivahana Sacam. Cycle 74.	Kali.
Probable.	True. *Variation.*		Probable.	True. *Variation.*		Probable.	True. *Variation.*	
1207	1129/32	4308	1267	1189	4368	1327	1249/50	4428
1208	1130/32		1268	1190		1328	1250	
1209	1131		1269	1191/92		1329	1251/50	
1210	1132/31		1270	1192		1330	1252	
1211	1133		1271	1193/94		1331	1253	
1212	1134		1272	1194/95		1332	1254/53	
1213	1135		1273	1195/96		1333	1255/54	
1214	1136		1274	1196/97		1334	1256	
1215	1137/27		1275	1197/96		1335	1257	
1216	1138		1276	1198		1336	1258/53	
1217	1139/38/40	4318	1277	1199	4378	1337	1259/55	4438
1218	1140/39/42		1278	1200/01		1338	1260	
1219	1141		1279	1201/00		1339	1261	
1220	1142/43/45		1280	1202/01		1340	1262	
1221	1143		1281	1203		1341	1263	
1222	1144		1282	1204/03		1342	1274	
1223	1145		1283	1205		1343	1265	
1224	1146/45		1284	1206		1344	1266/65/69	
1225	1147/46/48		1285	1207/08		1345	1267/65/66	
1226	1148/47		1286	1208/07		1346	1268/70	
1227	1149	4328	1287	1209/07/08/10	4388	1347	1269	4448
1228	1150		1288	1210		1348	1270	
1229	1151		1289	1211/12/10		1349	1271/70	
1230	1152		1290	1212/13		1350	1272/70	
1231	1153		1291	1213/12/14		1351	1273	
1232	1154/53		1292	1214/15/18		1352	1274	
1233	1155/54/56		1293	1215/16		1353	1275	
1234	1156		1294	1216/15		1354	1276	
1235	1157		1295	1217		1355	1277/76	
1236	1158/64		1296	1218/20		1356	1278/79	
1237	1159/53/60	4338	1297	1219/15	4398	1357	1279	4458
1238	1160		1298	1220		1358	1280/79	
1239	1161		1299	1221		1359	1281	
1240	1162/63		1300	1222/20/24		1360	1282	
1241	1163		1301	1223		1361	1283	
1242	1164/63/65		1302	1224/23/26		1362	1284	
1243	1165/70		1303	1225		1363	1285/86	
1244	1166/65		1304	1226/27		1364	1286	
1245	1167/70/72		1305	1227/28		1365	1287	
1246	1168		1306	1228		1366	1288	
1247	1169	4348	1307	1229/28	4408	1367	1289	4468
1248	1170		1308	1230/31		1368	1290	
1249	1171/70		1309	1231		1369	1291	
1250	1172		1310	1232		1370	1292/93	
1251	1173/72		1311	1233/32		1371	1293	
1252	1174		1312	1234/35		1372	1294/95	
1253	1175/81		1313	1235/36/30		1373	1295	
1254	1176		1314	1236		1374	1296/97	
1255	1177		1315	1237/36		1375	1297	
1256	1178		1316	1238/39		1376	1298/97	
1257	1179/71/80	4358	1317	1239	4418	1377	1299/1300	4478
1258	1180		1318	1240		1378	1300/99	
1259	1181		1319	1241		1379	1301	
1260	1182		1320	1242		1380	1302	
1261	1183		1321	1243		1381	1303	
1262	1184/85		1322	1244/45		1382	1304/05/03	
1263	1185/81		1323	1245		1383	1305	
1264	1186		1324	1246		1384	1306/08	
1265	1187		1325	1247		1385	1307	
1266	1188		1326	1248		1386	1308/09/11	

A.D.	Salivahana Sacam. Cycle 75.	Title.	Kali.	A. D.	Salivahana Sacam. Cycle 76.	Kali.
Proba-ble.	True. *Variation.*			Proba-ble.	True. *Variation.*	
1387	1309/10/11	1 Prabhava	4488	1447	1369	4548
1388	1310/12/11	2 Vibhava		1448	1370/68/69/71	
1389	1311	3 S'ucla		1449	1371/70/72/73	
1390	1312/13/15	4 Pramódúta		1450	1372/73	
1391	1313/14	5 Prajótpatti		1451	1373/71/74/75	
1392	1314/13/15	6 A'ngi'rasa		1452	1374/76/75	
1393	1315/13/15	7 Sri'muka		1453	1375	
1394	1316/15/17	8 Bháva		1454	1376/77	
1395	1317	9 Yuva		1455	1377/74	
1396	1318/19/17/16	10 Dhátu		1456	1378/77/79	
1397	1319	11 I's'wara	4498	1457	1379/77/80	4558
1398	1320	12 Bahudhánya		1458	1380/81	
1399	1321	13 Pramádi		1459	1381/82	
1400	1322/24	14 Vicrama		1460	1382	
1401	1323/22/24/26	15 Vishu		1461	1383/84	
1402	1324/25	16 Chitrabhánu		1462	1384/85	
1403	1325/26/27	17 Swabhánu		1463	1385	
1404	1326/27/25	18 Tárana		1464	1386/87/89	
1405	1327/26	19 Párthiva		1465	1387/88/84	
1406	1328/27	20 Vyaya		1466	1388/89	
1407	1329/28/30	21 Sarvajit	4508	1467	1389/90	4568
1408	1330	22 Sarvadhári		1468	1390/91	
1409	1331/32	23 Viródhi		1469	1391/93	
1410	1332/33	24 Vicriti		1470	1392	
1411	1333/32/34	25 Khara		1471	1393/94/91/96	
1412	1334	26 Nandana		1472	1394	
1413	1335/36	27 Vijaya		1473	1395/97	
1414	1336/30	28 Jaya		1474	1396	
1415	1337/38	29 Manmatha		1475	1397/98	
1416	1338/39	30 Durmukhi		1476	1398/96	
1417	1339/33/40/42	31 Hévilambi	4518	1477	1399/1400	4578
1418	1340/41	32 Vilambi		1478	1400/01	
1419	1341/42	33 Vicári		1479	1401/02	
1420	1342/41/43	34 S'árvari		1480	1402/01	
1421	1343/42	35 Plava		1481	1403/04	
1422	1344	36 S'ubhacrit		1482	1404	
1423	1345/46/49	37 S'óbhacrit		1483	1405	
1424	1346/43/45/47	38 Kródhi		1484	1406/07	
1425	1347/48	39 Vis'vávas		1485	1407/06/08	
1426	1348/49	40 Parábhava		1486	1408/09	
1427	1349	41 Plavanga	4528	1487	1409	3588
1428	1350/47	42 Kílaca		1488	1410/11/12	
1429	1351/52/53	43 Saumya		1489	1411	
1430	1352/53/51	44 Sádháraná		1490	1412	
1431	1353/54/58	45 Viródhicrit		1491	1413	
1432	1354/53/55	46 Parídhávi		1492	1414/15	
1433	1355/57/54/46	47 Pramádícha		1493	1415	
1434	1356/57/59	48 A'nanda		1494	1416	
1435	1357/58	49 Ráxasa		1495	1417	
1436	1358/59	50 Nala		1496	1418/15	
1437	1359/60/57/58	51 Pingala	4538	1497	1419/18	4598
1438	1360	52 Kálayucti		1498	1420	
1439	1361/60	53 Siddhárthi		1499	1421/22	
1440	1362/61/63	54 Raudri		1500	1422	
1441	1363/64	55 Durmati		1501	1423/22/24	
1442	1364/65	56 Dundubhi		1502	1424	
1443	1365	57 Rudiródgári		1503	1425/24	
1444	1366/67	58 Ractáxi		1504	1426	
1445	1367	59 Kródhana		1505	1427/26/28	
1446	1368/69	60 Xaya (Acshaya)		1506	1428/29	

A.D.	Salivahana Sacam Cycle 77.	Kali.	A.D.	Salivahana Sacam. Cycle 78.	Hejri.	Kali.	Kollam.	Samvat.
Proba-ble.	True. Variation.		Proba-ble.	True. Variation.				
1507	1429/30 ——	4608	1567	1489/86/88/90	976	4668	743	1624
1508	1430/28		1568	1490	Pro	bable	num	bers.
1509	1431/30/32		1569	1491/86/92				
1510	1432/31/33/34		1570	1492				
1511	1433/32/34		1571	1493/92/94				
1512	1434/32/35/36		1572	1494/95/93				
1413	1435		1573	1495				
1514	1436/35/37/39		1574	1496/97	983	4675	750	1631
1515	1437/35/38/39		1575	1497/98/96				
1516	1438/37/39		1576	1498/99/1500				
1517	1439/38/40	4618	1577	1499/96/1500				
1518	1440/38/35		1578	1500/01				
1519	1441/40/44		1579	1501				
1520	1442/41		1580	1502/08				
1521	1443/42/44		1581	1503				
1522	1444/45/43		1582	1504,05/06				
1523	1445/44/46/51		1583	1505/04/06				
1524	1446/47		1584	1506/07	993	4685	760	1641
1525	1447/44/50/48		1585	1507/06				
1526	1448/46/47		1586	1508/07/10				
1527	1449/44/51 —	4628	1587	1509				
1528	1450/47/52/51		1588	1510/12				
1529	1451/52		1589	1511/10/12				
1530	1452/51/53		1590	1512/11/14				
1531	1453/51/54		1591	1513/15/12	1000			
1532	1454/53/57		1592	1514/10/15/16/24	1001			
1533	1455/53/4/6/7		1593	1515/12/16	1002			
1534	1456/57/55		1594	1516/15	1003	4695	770	1651
1535	1457/58		1595	1517/15/18/19	1004			
1536	1458/55/61		1596	1518	1005			
1537	1459/60 ——	4638	1597	1519/20/21/22	1006			
1538	1460/61/62		1598	1520/21	1007			
1539	1461/60/62		1599	1521/22	1008			
1540	1462/63		1600	1522	1009			
1541	1463/63		1601	1523/24	1010			
1542	1464/63/67		1602	1524/25	1011			
1543	1465/64/67		1603	1525	1012			
1544	1466/64		1604	1526/22	1013	4705	780	1661
1545	1467/66/68		1605	1527/28/29/22	1014			
1546	1468/64/69		1606	1528/21/29	1015			
1547	1469/68/70 —	4648	1607	1529/30	1016			
1548	1470/71/		1608	1530/31	1017			
1549	1471/70/73		1609	1531/32	1018			
1550	1472/71/73		1610	1532/33/30	1019			
1551	1473/72/74		1611	1533/32	1020			
1552	1474/70/76		1612	1534/33/38	1021			
1553	1475/76		1613	1535	1022			
1554	1476/73/77/78		1614	1536	1023	4715	790	1671
1555	1477/76/78		1615	1537/38	1024			
1556	1478/79/81		1616	1538/39	1025			
1557	1479/76/80/90	4658	1617	1539	1026/7			
1558	1480/79/81/82		1618	1540/41	1028			
1559	1481/80/86		1619	1541/42/46	1029			
1560	1482/81/83		1620	1542	1030			
1561	1483/80		1621	1543/45	1031/30			
1562	1484/83/89		1622	1544	1032			
1563	1485/86		1623	1545	1033			
1564	1486/87/89		1624	1546	1034	4725	800	1681
1565	1487/86		1625	1547	1035			
1566	1488/90		1626	1548/49	1036/35			

A.D.	Salivahana Sacam. Cycle 79. True. *Variation.*	Southern.	Title.	Northern.	Hejri.	Fasly.	Kali.	Kollam	[illegible]
1627	1549/50/48	1	Prabhava	10Dh	1037/36	1036	4728	803	168
1628	1550/49/53	2	Vibhava	11	1038	1037			
1629	1551/50	3	S'ucla	12	1039	1038			
1630	1552/53	4	Pramódúta	13	1040	1039			
1631	1553/54	5	Prajótpatti	14	1041	1040			
1632	1554	6	A'ngi'rasa	15	1042	1041			
1633	1555/56	7	Srímukha	16	1043	1042			
1634	1556/55/57	8	Bháva	17	1044	1043			
1635	1557/56 —	9	Yuva —	18	1045	1044	—	—	—
1636	1558	10	Dhátu	19	1046	1045			
1637	1559/60/61	11	I's'wara	20Vy	1047	1046	4738	813	1694
1638	1560/61	12	Bahudhánya		1048	1047			
1639	1561	13	Pramádi		1049	1048			
1640	1562/63	14	Vicrama		1050	1049			
1641	1563/62	15	Vishu		1051	1050			
1642	1564/63	16	Chitrabhánu		1052	1051	—	—	—
1643	1565 —	17	Swabhánu	—	1053	1052			
1644	1566/67	18	Tárana		1054	1053			
1645	1567/5/6/9/70	19	Párthiva		1055	1054			
1646	1568/67	20	Vyaya		1056	1055			
1647	1569/71	21	Sarvajit	30Du	1057	1056	4748	823	1704
1648	1570/60	22	Sarvadhári		1058	1057			
1649	1571/69	23	Viródhi		1059	1058			
1650	1572/71	24	Vicriti		1060/61	1059			
1651	1573	25	Khara		1062	1060			
1652	1574 —	26	Nandana	—	1063	1061	—	—	—
1653	1575	27	Vijaya		1064	1062			
1654	1576/75	28	Jaya		1065	1063			
1655	1577/78/79	29	Manmatha		1066	1064			
1656	1578	30	Durmukhi		1067	1065			
1657	1579/62	31	Hévilambi	40Pa	1068	1066	4758	833	1714
1658	1580/81	32	Vilambi		1069	1067			
1659	1581/82/91	33	Vicári		1070	1068			
1660	1582/81/83	34	S'árvari		1071	1069			
1661	1583/82	35	Plava		1072	1070			
1662	1584/85	36	S'ubhacrit	—	1073	1071	—	—	—
1663	1585/80/86/90	37	S'óbhacrit		1074	1073			
1664	1586/87/88	38	Kródhi		1075	1074			
1665	1587/88/92	39	Vis'vávas		1076/75	1075			
1666	1588/81	40	Parábhava		1077/76	1076			
1667	1589/86/90	41	Plavanga	50Na	1078/77	1077	4768	843	1724
1668	1590	42	Kílaca		1079	1078			
1669	1591	43	Saumya		1080	1079			
1670	1592/94	44	Sádháraná		1081	1080			
1671	1593/94 —	45	Viródhicrit	—	1082	1081	—	—	—
1672	1594/95	46	Parídhávi		1083	1082			
1673	1595/96/97	47	Pramádícha		1084	1083			
1674	1596/93/97	48	A'nanda		1085	1084/3			
1675	1597/96/99	49	Ráxasa		1086	1084/5			
1676	1598/97	50	Nala		1087	1085			
1677	1599/98	51	Pingala	60Xa	1088	1086	4778	853	1734
1678	1600/96	52	Kálayucti	1	1089	1087			
1679	1601 —	53	Siddhárthi	—	1090	1088	—	—	—
1680	1602	54	Raudri	3	1091	1089			
1681	1603/05	55	Durmati	4	1092	1090			
1682	1604	56	Dundubhi	5	1093/4	1091/2			
1683	1605/06/07	57	Rudiródgári	6	1095	1092			
1684	1606/05/11	58	Ractáxi	7Sri	1096	1093			
1685	1607/06/08	59	Kródhana		1097	1094			
1686	1608/09/07	60	Xaya (Acshaya)		1098	1095			

A.D.	Salivahana Sacam. Cycle 80.	Southern.	Title.	Northern.	Hejri.	Fasly.	Kali.	Kollam.	Samvat.
	True. *Variation.*								
1687	1609/10/11	1	Prabhava	11	1099	1096	4788	863	1744
1688	1610/09/11	2	Vibhava	12Ba	1100	1097			
1689	1611/03/09/13	3	S'ucla	13	1101	1098			
1690	1612/11	4	Pramódúta	14	1102	1099			
1691	1613/12	5	Prajótpatti	15	1103	1100			
1692	1614/15	6	A'ngi'rasa	16	1104	1101			
1693	1615/14	7	Srímukha	17	1105	1102			
1694	1616/15	8	Bháva	18	1106	1103			
1695	1617/18	9	Yuva —	19	1107	1104	—	—	—
1696	1618/17/19/21	10	Dhátu	20Vy	1108	1105			
1697	1619/20/18	11	I's'wara		1109	1106	4798	873	1754
1698	1620/19/18	12	Bahudhánya		1110	1107			
1699	1621/22/20	13	Pramádi		1111	1108			
1700	1622/23/21	14	Vicrama		1112	1109			
1701	1623/24/25	15	Vishu		1113	1110			
1702	1624/26/29/23	16	Chitrabhánu	—	1114	1111	—	—	—
1703	1625	17	Swabhánu		1115	1112			
1704	1626	18	Tárana		1116	1113			
1705	1627/28/25	19	Pàrthiva		1117	1114			
1706	1628/26/29	20	Vyaya	30Du	1118	1115			
1707	1629/21/28	21	Sarvajit		1119	1116	4608	883	1764
1708	1630/29/31	22	Sarvadhári		1120	1117			
1709	1631/29/32	23	Viródhi		1121	1118			
1710	1632/33/30	24	Vicriti		1122	1119			
1711	1633/35/34	25	Khara		1123	1120			
1712	1634/35/37	26	Nandana	—	1124	1121	—	—	—
1713	1635/37	27	Vijaya		1125	1122			
1714	1636/37/41	28	Jaya		1126	1123			
1715	1637	29	Manmatha		1127/8	1124			
1716	1638/37/41	30	Durmukhi	40Pa	1129	1125			
1717	1639/38/35	31	Hévilambi		1130	1126	4818	893	1774
1718	1640/38/42	32	Vilambi		1131	1127			
1719	1641/39/42	33	Vicári		1132	1128			
1720	1642/41/40	34	S'árvari		1133	1129			
1721	1643	35	Plava		1134	1130			
1722	1644/43/46	36	S'ubhacrit	—	1135	1131/32	—	—	—
1723	1645/46	37	S'óbhacrit		1136	1132			
1724	1646/45/47	38	Kródhi		1187	1133/29			
1725	1647	39	Vis'vávas		1138	1134			
1726	1648	40	Parábhava	50Na	1139	1135/31			
1727	1649/50/48	41	Plavanga		1140	1136	4828	903	1784
1728	1650/49	42	Kílaca		1141	1137			
1729	1651/49/50	43	Saumya		1142	1138			
1730	1652/53	44	Sádháraná		1143	1139/35			
1731	1653/54	45	Viródhicrit	—	1144	1140/36	—	—	—
1732	1654/53/55	46	Parídhávi		1145	1141			
1733	1655/56/54	47	Pramádícha		1146	1142/43			
1734	1656/55	48	A'nanda		1147	1143			
1735	1657/58	49	Ráxasa		1148	1144			
1736	1658/56/59	50	Nala	60Xa	1149	1145			
1737	1659/60	51	Pingala	Cycle 83 1	1150	1146	4838	913	1794
1738	1660/58	52	Kálayucti	3	1151	1147			
1739	1661/60/62	53	Siddhárthi	—	1152	1148/50	—	—	—
1740	1662/63	54	Raudri	4	1153	1149			
1741	1663/65	55	Durmati	5	1154	1150			
1742	1664/63	56	Dundubhi	6	1155	1151			
1743	1665/70	57	Rudiródgári	7Sri	1156	1152			
1744	1666/67	58	Ractáxi	8	1157	1153/54			
1745	1667/66	59	Kródhana	9	1158	1154			
1746	1668/67/70	60	Xaya (Acshaya)	10	1159	1155			

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A.D.	Salivahana Sacam. Cycle 81. True. Variation.	Southern.	Title.	Northern.	Hejri.	Fasly.	Kali.	Kollam.	Samvat.
1747	1669/68	1	Prabhava	11	1160	1156/55	4848	923	1804
1748	1670/69/71	2	Vibhava	12Ba	1161/2	1157/58			
1749	1671/70	3	S'ucla	13	1163	1158/69			
1750	1672/73/71	4	Pramódúta	14	1174	1159			
1751	1673/74/76	5	Prajótpatti		1165	1160			
1752	1674/73/75	6	A'ngi'rasa		1166	1161/62			
1753	1675/76/79	7	Sri'muka		1167	1162/63			
1754	1676/77	8	Bháva	18Ta	1168	1163			
1755	1677/78/75	9	Yuva —	—	1169	1164	—	—	—
1756	1678/75/80	10	Dhátu		1170	1165			
1757	1679/80	11	I's'wara		1171	1166	4858	933	1814
1758	1680/79/85	12	Bahudhánya		1172	1167			
1759	1681/80	13	Pramádi		1173	1168			
1760	1682/86	14	Vicrama		1174	1169			
1761	1683/84	15	Vishu		1175	1170/71			
1762	1684/87	16	Chitrabhánu	—	1176	1171/72	—	—	—
1763	1685/86	17	Swabhánu		1177	1172			
1764	1686/87/85	18	Tárana	28	1178	1173			
1765	1687/86	19	Párthiva		1179	1174			
1766	1688/87	20	Vyaya		1180	1175			
1767	1689/90/88	21	Sarvajit		1181	1176	4868	943	1824
1768	1690/91/89	22	Sarvadhári		1182	1177			
1769	1691/92/90	23	Viródhi		1183	1178			
1770	1692/91	24	Vicriti		1184	1179			
1771	1693/94/92	25	Khara	36	1185	1180/81			
1772	1694/95/93/96	26	Nandana —	—	1186	1181	—	—	—
1773	1695/97	27	Vijaya }		1187	1182			
1774	1696/95/97	28	Jaya }	38	1188	1183			
1775	1697/96/99	29	Manmatha		1189	1184/3/5			
1776	1698/99/96	30	Durmukhi		1190	1185			
1777	1699/1700	31	Hévilambi		1191	1186	4878	953	1834
1778	1700/1699	32	Vilambi	43Sa	1192	1187			
1779	1701	33	Vicári		1193	1188/98			
1780	1702/01/04	34	S'árvari		1194	1189			
1781	1703/04	35	Plava		1195/6	1190			
1782	1704/02	36	S'ubhacrit —	—	1197	1191	—	—	—
1783	1705/06	37	S'óbhacrit	47Pr	1198	1192			
1784	1706/10	38	Kródhi		1199	1193			
1785	1707/06/09/11	39	Vis'vávas		1200	1194/5/6			
1786	1708/06/09	40	Parábhava		1201	1195/4/6			
1787	1709/08	41	Plavanga		1202	1196/4/7	4888	963	1844
1788	1710/09/11	42	Kílaca		1203	1197			
1789	1711/10	43	Saumya		1204	1198/6/9			
1790	1712/11	44	Sádháraná		1205	1199/98			
1791	1713/14	45	Viródhicrit		1206	1200/199	—	—	—
1792	1714/13	46	Parídhávi —	—	1207	1201			
1793	1715/14	47	Pramádícha		1208	1202			
1794	1716/15/17	48	A'nanda	59Kr	1209	1203			
1795	1717/16	49	Ráxasa	60	1210	1204			
1796	1718	50	Nala	Cycle 84 1	1211	1205			
1797	1719/18	51	Pingala	2	1212	1206	4898	973	1854
1798	1720/18	52	Kálayucti	3	1213	1207			
1799	1721/20/22	53	Siddhárthi	—	1214	1208	—	—	—
1800	1722/21/25	54	Raudri		1215	1209			
1801	1723/22	55	Durmati		1216	1210			
1802	1724/23/22/25	56	Dundubhi		1217	1211			
1803	1725/26	57	Rudiródgári		1218	1212			
1804	1726	58	Ractáxi		1219	1213/14			
1805	1727/24	59	Kródhana	10Dh	1220	1214			
1806	1728/26	60	Xaya (Acshaya)	11	1221	1215			

A.D.	Salivahana Sacam Cycle 82.	Southern.	Title.	Northern.	Hejri.	Fasly.	Kali.	Kollam.	Samvat.
	True. *Variation.*								
1807	1729	1	Prabhava	12	1222	1216	4908	983	1864
1808	1730/29	2	Vibhava	13	1223	1217			
1809	1731/30/32	3	S'ucla	14Vi	1224	1218			
1810	1732	4	Pramódúta		1225	1219			
1811	1733/32	5	Prajótpatti		1226	1220			
1812	1734	6	A'ngi'rasa		1227	1221			
1813	1735/36/34	7	Srímukha		1228/9	1222			
1814	1736	8	Bháva		1230	1223			
1815	1737/36	9	Yuva	——	1231	1224	——	——	——
1816	1738	10	Dhátu	21Sa	1232	1225			
1817	1739	11	I's'wara		1233	1226	4918	993	1874
1818	1740	12	Bahudhánya		1234	1227			
1819	1741	13	Pramádi		1235	1228			
1820	1742	14	Vicrama		1236	1229			
1821	1743	15	Vishu		1237	1230			
1822	1744	16	Chitrabhánu	——	1238	1231	——	——	——
1823	1745	17	Swabhánu		1239	1232			
1824	1746	18	Tárana	29M	1240	1233			
1825	1747	19	Párthiva		1241	1234			
1826	1748	20	Vyaya		1242	1235			
1827	1749	21	Sarvajit		1243	1236	4928	1003	1884
1828	1750/51	22	Sarvadhári		1244	1237			
1829	1751	23	Viródhi		1245	1238			
1830	1752	24	Vicriti		1246	1239			
1831	1753	25	Khara		1247	1240			
1832	1754	26	Nandana	——	1248	1241	——	——	——
1833	1755	27	Vijaya }		1249	1242			
1834	1756	28	Jaya }		1250	1243			
1835	1757	29	Manmatha	40Pa	1251	1244			
1836	1758	30	Durmukhi		1252	1245			
1837	1759	31	Hévilambi		1253	1246	4938	1013	1894
1838	1760	32	Vilambi		1254	1247			
1839	1761	33	Vicári		1255	1248			
1840	1762	34	Sárvari		1256	1249			
1841	1763	35	Plava		1257	1250			
1842	1764	36	Subhacrit	——	1258	1251	——	——	——
1843	1765	37	Sóbhacrit		1259	1252			
1844	1766	38	Kródhi		1260	1253			
1845	1767	39	Vis'vávas	50Na	1261/2	1254			
1846	1768	40	Parábhava		1263	1255			
1847	1769	41	Plavanga		1264	1256	4948	1023	1904
1848	1770	42	Kílaca		1265	1257			
1849	1771	43	Saumya		1266	1258			
1850	1772	44	Sádháraná		1267	1259			
1851	1773	45	Viródhicrit	——	1268	1260	——	——	——
1852	1774	46	Parídhávi		1269	1261			
1853	1775	47	Pramadícha		1270	1262			
1854	1776	48	A'nanda		1271	1263			
1855	1777	49	Raxasa	60Xa	1272	1264			
1856	1778	50	Nala	Cycle 85. 1	1273	1265			
1857	1779	51	Pingala	2	1274	1266	4958	1033	1914
1858	1780	52	Kálayucti	3	1275	1267			
1859	1781	53	Siddharthi	——	1276	1268	——	——	——
1860	1782	54	Raudri	5	1277	1269			
1861	1783	55	Durmati	6	1278	1270			
1862	1784	56	Dundubhi		1279	1271			
1863	1785	57	Rudiródgári		1280	1272			
1864	1786	58	Ractaxi		1281	1273			
1865	1787	59	Kródhana		1282	1274			
1866	1788	60	Xaya (Acshaya)		1283	1275		THE	END.

ON THE SYMBOLS USED FOR NUMERALS.

Some dates in Sanscrit inscriptions of the Salivahana Sacam are recorded in words on the plan of a Memoria Technica. The cypher is expressed by "Sky," "Space," or any synonyme for those words. Any phrase for the moon, or the earth, or the body, stands for *one*. The unit is named first. Thus a date is "Rĭtu, năga, vărdhi, himămsu" signifying 6 seasons, 8 mountains, 4 seas, 1 moon, which (beginning from the unit) is 1, 4, 8, 6. In the same manner 'Săra, băhu, Rama vasudha,' denote 5, 2, 3, 1, that is, 1325. In a recent edition of the Rămăyan, the date is thus given, "Nayana, dharădha' rshi nalina-vairi sankhya, Sădhăraná-nama Samvatsara," that is, "in the year Sădhăraná, for which the number is, eyes, hills, sages, moon." This denotes S.S. 1772, answering to A.D. 1850. Each sign of the Zodiac being fancied to have a separate sun, any name of the sun denotes twelve. In one inscription the phrase "a pair of suns" denotes two twelves, that is 1212. Likewise, "Netra, Surya, Chandra" (eyes, suns, and moon) represents 2, 12, 1, that is, 1122—eleven hundred and twenty two.

Occasionally numerals are mingled with Symbols.

Mr. Prinsep's Essay on this subject is printed in the Journal (Jan. 1834) of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. This ingenious method is very ancient. I shall here give Mr. Prinsep's list of names with some additions: particularly (Jyautisha) astrological phrases, which, in this list, are marked Jy.

These Jyautish phrases are stated in a book called Daivajna Bhūshanam.

Every phrase used admits of synonymes; thus for Sea, we may use Ocean, &c.

0. The cypher is expressed by kha, ananta, ăcasam, ambara, vyōma: meaning *space, sky, heaven.*

1. Prithvi, bhū, ku, &c. (the *earth.*) Chandra, Indu, &c., &c., (the *moon.*) Tanu, &c., (*body* Jy.) Also 'Vaná,' alone, solitary. Also *Rupa*, that is, Form, Face.
2. Paxa, &c., a *wing*; Netra, &c., *eye*; Bahu, &c., *arm*; Karna, &c., *ears.* (Kutumbam a *family*, Jy.) Also Champa, or Champaca (the gold-flower), because of it there are two species. See Prinsep's Journal, t. 3, p. 210.
3. Fire: (vanhi, agni, Vais'va'nara, &c.,) this phrase is used because in the *yajna* sacrifice there are three fires. Netra, the three eyes of Siva. Synonymes, Trilochana, Trinetra. Also Rama. There are three heroes of this name, (Synonymes, Dasarathi, &c.) Guna, (qualities, good, middling, and bad: called Satwa, rajas, tamoguna.) Loca, or Jagat, worlds: heaven, earth, and hell. (Sahodara, a brother, Jy.)
4. Vedas. (There are four.) Jala-nithi, Ocean. Ambu (waters,) the four seas. Yuga: the four ages: or else *Krita*, the golden age, being first of the four. Koshthu: the corners of a square.—Bandhu (Jy.) a kinsman.
5. Arrows (the five senses, Indriya, as being Cupid's darts.) Gems. (Ratna, &c.) Breaths (prăna,) Sons (Jy.) Suta, putra, &c. Bhúta, the five elements.
6. Limbs: (anga.) Tastes (rasa) Tunes (raga,) Seasons, (Ritu,) The Sciences (Tarca, &c.) Foes (Ari *i. e.* the senses or passions: temptations.)
7. Sages: (Muni, Rishi, &c., or Atri who is the first of them.) Musical notes, ut, re, mi, &c. (Swara.) Chhandas (a Veda phrase,) Mountains, (adri, năga, &c.) Horses (because the Sun drives seven.) Seas (Samudra,) Principles, (dhatu, &c.) Wives (Jy.) as Kalatram, &c.

8. Vasu: (a certain class of demigods.) Danti, Gaja, &c., *i. e.*, Elephants (the eight that sustain the skies.) Fortune (Jy. mangala, bhuti, &c.)
9. Orifices, or Ways (randhra, as nostrils, ears, eyes, &c.) Planets (graha; including the sun and moon.) Numerals (anca: as 1, &c.)
10. Sides (Dik, Disha, &c. Eight points of the compass with the zenith and nadir.) Avata'ra (the ten descents.) In Jy. the phrase Karma is also used.
11. Siva, or Rudra. Eleven powers called Rudras are mentioned in mythology. (In Jyo. La'bha.)
12. Surya: (the sun: one is reckoned to each month.) The Jyo. phrase is Vyaya.

The rest are seldom used.

13. Worlds (Viswa.) Cupid: this god being ruler of the 13th day of the fortnight.
14. Worlds (seven above and seven below:) being regions of heaven and hell. Indras, Manus, (the seven sages twice reckoned.)
15. Tithi, Paxa (Lunations in a fortnight.) Aha (a day, from the same idea.)
16. Kala, a digit. Ashti (a certain measure of verse containing 16 syllables.) A king, (16 being named.)

Mr. Prinsep's list subjoins the following: but they do not appear to be in use: except "Manu" 14, and "Danta" 32.

17. Aty ashti, a certain measure of verse.
18. Dhriti, a certain measure.
19. Atidhriti; (a certain measure.)
20. Nakha, the nails.
21. Swarga, the heavens.
22. Ja'ti, the tribes.
24. Jina: the Jaina deities.
25. Tatwa: certain beings.
26. Utkriti: (a certain metre.)
27 Naxatra; the constellations.
32. Danta, &c. the human teeth (there being 32.
33. Deva: the gods.
49. Tána: the tunes.

That the first twelve of these are perpetually used is proved by the following instances. The numerals express dates according to the Salivahana æra.

S.S.

235. Pancha, Tricam, lochana: that is, Five, three, and eyes.
598, Vasu, graha, ba'n'a.
980. Vyôm'ebha, randhra: *i. e.* Sky, elephants, and ways.
1012. Ravi, vyoma, indu. Twelve suns, a cypher, and the moon.
1029. Nithi, netra, kh'endu.
1037. Giri, Ra'ma, vyóma, visva.
1040. Vyóma, Ve'da, ambara, sasi.
1043. Jagad, udadhi, viyat, chandra.
1050. S'u'nya, s'ar', ambara, avani.
1056. Rasa, ba'na, kh'endu.—Likewise thus, Rutu, Ba'na, vyoma, sasi.
1057. Muni, sara, viyat, indu.
1061. Sasi, rasa, viyat, sôma.
1064. Va'rdhi, tarca, ambara, sasi.
1087. Rishi, na'ga, kh'endu.
1119. Randhra, subhra'msu, ru'pa, naxatranâyacah.
1120. Ambara, ravi, sasi.
1181. Chandra, kari, Sasa'ncau (the *dual* form.)
1209. Nav'âmbara, dwi, hima'msu, that is, Nine, sky, two, moon. Herein numerals are mingled with phrases.
1212. Ravi, cara, Sasi. That is, (twelve) suns, (two) hands, (one) moon.
1225. Ba'n' a'xi-yugmam, sasi: that is, five arrows, two pair (eyes,) moon. In the Asiatic Society's Journal IV. 124 this is erroneously rendered 1245.
1243. Gun'a, ve'da, Surya: that is, three, four, and twelve.
1266. Suta, tarca, bhánu.
1283. Guna, hasti, netra, vasudha.
1284. Sindhu, na'ga, ambaca, (the two eyes) sasi.
1301. Sasi, kha, sikhi, chandra.
1317. Saila, chandra, jwalana, Sasi.
1325. Sara, ba'hu, ra'ma, vasudha. Or thus: Sara, bhuja, ra'ma, chandra.
1326. Ritu, netra, lôca, sasi.
1330. Gagan, a'gni, pura, hima'msu.

1373. Indu; gun'a, dhatu, vanhi. In this instance the unit figure is last named: contrary to the general method.

1387. Adri, vasu, agni, sasi.

1449. Nava, va'rdhi, veda, sasa'nca. Here the numeral *nine* is named.

1486. Ritu, na'ga, va'rdhi, himagu.

1493. Ra'ma, graha, payōnidhi, indu.

1518. Vasu, xma', ba'n'a, sita'ms'u.

1523. Vaisva'nara, lōchana, sara, sudha'cara.

1536. Rasa, ra'ma, ba'n'a, sasi.

1540. Vyōm' a'bdhi, ba'n'a, chandra.

1544. Vēda, samudra, bān'a, chandra.

1595. Bān'a, ratna, indriya, indu.

1619. Randhra, indu, rasa, chandra.

1638. Vasu, rama, rItu, bhū.

1639. Nidhi, agni, mata, sitāms'u.

THE KATAPAYA'DI SYSTEM.

There is an ancient Sanscrit Memoria Technica, using the letters of the alphabet as numerals. The letters are thus arranged:

1. Ka	T'a	Pa	Ya	6. Ch	T	Sh	
2. Kha	T'ha	Pha	Ra	7. Chh	Th	S	
3. G	D'	B	L	8. J	D	H	
4. Gh	D'h	Bh	V	9. Jh	Dh	L'	
5. Gn	N'	M	S'	0. Jn	N		

The first syllable written is the unit, then the ten, &c. The number 1798 would be written 8971, represented by the syllables Jadha sat'a.

The vowels are not reckoned, being used merely to form syllables.

The expression Vē da dha, jna na ta, st'a yah denotes 1,600,984.

This method is slightly explained in Warren's Kāla Sankalita, page 335.

The system is named, after the Hindu fashion, by the first syllables, Ka, ta, pa, ya, with "ādi" (etcetera.)

ON THE ZODIAC.

An Essay by Mr. C. M. Whish, "on the origin and antiquity of the Hindu Zodiac," was printed in the year 1827; and has been noticed on a recent occasion in the Royal Asiatic Society. In the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal a paper has now appeared (in No. 167, p. 109) by Mr. J. Muir, of the Civil Service, verifying Mr. Whish's assertions. I was already aware of the existence of the Greek words in Sanscrit treatises, having met with them in a manuscript key to astrology. The stanza preserving the twelve names is well known among those Brāmins who are skilled in *jotish* (correctly, Jyautisham) which, as Professor Wilson observes, includes "Mathematical, Astronomical, and Astrological Science." Manuscript books on this art are common: there are many in the Madras Library—which now contains the volumes lately transmitted from the India House, as well as my own collection.

The treatises on (jotish) astrology are all in Sanscrit; and usually open with an explanation of technical words. I shall first notice a large volume called the Jātaca Pārijātam, or Rose of Astrology (Vol. No. 2330 in the Catalogue). It is written in the Malayalam character.

It begins with a short hymn addressed to the *Trimurti;* then to the sun, the moon, the planets, and genii. Then follow the twelve signs of the Zodiac, by the well-known Sanscrit names.

Mesham—*i. e.*, Ram.	Tula, the Scales.
Vrishabham—*i. e.*, Bull.	Vrischicam, Scorpion.
Mithunam—*i. e.*, Twins.	Dhanas, the Bow.
Karcatacam, Crab.	Macaram, a Sea Goat.
Simham, Lion.	Cumbhah. Vessel.
Kanya, Virgin.	Minah, Fishes.

"But", says the author, "the following names are also given to these signs."

Here follows the stanza quoted by Mr. Whish; it is in the Arya Metre, resembling that used by Horace:—

Miserarum est neque amori, &c.

The words are thus spelt—according to Wilkin's system.

Kriya tauru jutuma kulira.
Lēya Parthōna Jūka kōrp ākhyah.
Tauxica Akōkērō.
Hridrōg Aschsthasih cramas'ah.

The same stanza appears in the Vrihajja'-tacam (written in the Grandham character, MSS. No. 2026) page 6. It runs thus:

Kriya tāvuru jituma kulira.
Lēya Pa'rthōna jna'ka kōrpy a'khyah.
Tauxica, Akōkēro.
Hridrōg asch-a'tyabham chēttham.

A third manuscript, in the Telugu character, vol. 558, of the Vrihat ja'tacam, by Bhattotpa'la, in page 6 exhibits the stanza thus:

Kriya ta'vuru jitumō kulira
Lēya, Pa'rdhōna, jūka kaurp'a'khya'h
Tauxica a'kōkērō
Hridrōgasch'a'ntyabham chēd dham.

Dr. Mill (in the Asiatic Society's Journal, July, 1835) prints the first words thus: Kriya, táburi, jituma, Kuli'ra Le'ya, Pa'r-the'ya, Yúka.

On comparing the various readings of these four manuscripts, with those printed by Mr. Whish and Mr. Muir, and with the Greek names, the following is the result.

Krios, (the Ram) is written in all Kriya.

Taurus, the Bull: Ta'vuru, Ta'buri, Tauru

Didymus, the Twins; Juthuma, Jituma, Jutuma, jittuma.

Karkinos the crab; is in all kulira: the plain Sanscrit word for the crab.

This word *kulira*, though uniformly written in all the manuscripts, seems an error for *karkina*: it is the only Sanscrit name used in this verse instead of a Greek name: the metre (Arya vrittam) *can* use *karkina* (a dactyl) in the third seat; and *cannot* use the (amphibrach) kuli'ra in irregular seats: viz, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th. See Colebrooke's Essay on Sanscrit Poetry, Vol 2, page 76 note. Captain Jervis, in his Volume on Weights and Measures, Bombay, 1836, p. 132, has pointed out these Greek words in the Sanscrit canons. He seems to have read *kurku*, which is more like the Greek word. I believe karkina to be the proper word.

Leon, the lion, is uniform in all, Lēya.

Parthenos, the virgin; parthōna, Párthēya, and Pardhōna.

Zygus, the scales; jūka in four MSS., and jnáka in a fifth.

Scorpios, kōrpya, korp, koppyár.

Toxicos, the archer, is uniformly Taukshica—which may also be written Tauxicah.

Aigokeros, the sea goat, is uniformly written ákókēró.

Hydrochoos, Aquarius, is written Hridróga in all but Mr. Whish's copy.

Ichthyes, the fishes. Isthusi, Aschsthaisih. These words resemble the dative, ichthusi. In three manuscripts this word is abandoned, being hard to express in Sanscrit characters.

The Sanscrit manuscripts I have consulted are ancient: the first quoted is perhaps two hundred years old: it is one of those received in Madras from the Honourable Company's Library in London. The other two are perhaps half as old: they belonged to my own collection. All these are written on palm leaves. The verses are familiarly known to most of the Bramins who have had occasion to study astrology.

Mr. Whish also cites a Sanscrit verse which mentions the Sun, Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and Venus—called in Greek Helius, Hermes, Ares, Zeus, Kronos and Aphrodite— by the names Heli, Hema, Arah, Jyók, Kónah, and Asphujit. In the Brihaj-jatacam I have read this verse, which deviates only in one name, reading (in 558) Jyos for Zeus. This is a yet more apt coincidence.

A TITULAR MEMORY.

In the Asiatic Researches Sir William Jones has described an ancient Memoria Technica used by Sanscrit Authors: praising it as wonderfully ingenious. In specifying dates, they use names for numbers. A Cipher is "The Sky"; One is "The Moon"; Six is "The Sciences"; Eight is "Demigods." Accordingly, beginning from the unit, 1860 would be expressed "Cipher, six, eight, one," which is, "Sky, sciences, demigods, and moon." Prinsep's treatise on the Hindu System is printed in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for January, 1834. Further details of the Hindu system would be needless here; but on this method is formed the following Titular Memory.

Beginning with Aries and Taurus, the first pair of signs, to represent One and Two, we proceed thus: furnishing many equivalents.

The Cipher, Zero, is Sky, Space, Air, Nil, Nought, Round, Oval, Egg, Ball, Globe, Orb, Ring, or Circle.

One is Aries, Ram, Alpha, Moon, Luna, Diana, Crescent, Head.

Two is Taurus, Bull, Ox, Beta.

The other numerals are represented by words which contain so many letters: Oak, Cat, or Dog, is Three. Four is Tree, Ship, Boat. Five is Night, Right, North, South. Six is Season, Spring, Summer, Autumn, or Winter. Seven is Thought, the Bow or Rainbow, as containing seven colours. Eight is Strength, Elephant, Socrates or Hercules; and these may be shortened into El. or Soc. Nine is Crocodile, Alligator, Alexander; and these may be expressed by the first syllables, Croc. or Al. Three may also be The Graces, or A Grace. And A Muse, Clio, Thalia, or The Muses, may represent Nine.

Eighteen hundred is represented by the first Syllable, "Ei." Seventeen-hundred by any word connected with (seven) a week; as Day, Sunday. Sixteen hundred by any word belonging to a Bee, which has six feet, and whose cell is six-sided. Thus, Bee, Cell, Honey, or Hive. Fifteen hundred by Finger, Thumb, Toe, or any word connected with the hand or foot. Or Centuries may bear French numerals, as 1500 Quinze, 1400 Quartorze, 1300 Treize, 1200 Douze, 1100 Onze.

A figure that is repeated is expressed by Two, or Pair; thus, 1855 is Two Lights and Ei. A figure thrice used is expressed Thrice or Trio. 1777 is Two Bows and a Week. 'Sky, Spring, Ei' is 1860.

Many ciphers together, as 000, 0000, are represented by letters of the alphabet. Thus C, or Co is three ciphers; E, or Eo is five ciphers. 40,000,000 is written Go West. Here G, being the seventh letter, stands for seven ciphers. Fo Spring=6,000,000.

Greek or Hebrew letters may be used. Thus (Zeta being the sixth letter) Zeta-Spring=6,000,000. Or, if we use Hebrew letters, Vau-winter.

Or, a Greek *word* beginning with the requisite letter. Thus Thetis Socrates will represent 800,000,000. Thus for Δ we may use Delphin.

Any words may be combined in a sentence. Thus 2453 may be represented (3542) by 'so many years ago.'

Verses framed on these methods will be more easy to recollect than those given in Grey's Memoria Technica, in Dr. Valpy's, or in Howlett's Metrical Chronology.

The same method may be persued in other languages, the Cipher, One, and Two, being disposed of as already stated.

In French, 3, Rat, Ane. 4, Lion, Chat, Mars, Ours. 5, Loire, Aigle, Vache, Chien, Seine, Marot. 6, Cheval, Enfant, Pascal,

Buffon, Racine. 7, Ecureil, Cupidon, Boileau, Fenelon. 8, Elephant, Rousseau. 9, Corneille, Crebillon, Massillon.

In Greek. 3, φως, θηρ, εαρ. (or, ἁι χαριτες). 4, ερως, λεων, κυων. 5, Αθηνη, Εκτωρ. 6, Ομηρος, αρκτος. 7, Απολλων, Αισωπος, χελιδων. 8, Σωκρατης, Ανακρεων. 9, Θεοκριτος: or ἁι μουσαι.

In Latin, 3, Sus, fur, Pan (or Gratiæ). 4, Cato, Juno. 5, India, Syria, Nepos. 6, Cicero, Livius. 7, Ovidius, Plautus. 8, Horatius, Vulcanus. 9, Virgilius, Terentius: (or else) Musæ.

In Sir S. Raffles's account of Java, he shews that the same system prevails there. "They record dates by adopting a hieroglyphical invention, called Chondro Sancolo" [in Sanscrit, Chandra-Sancalita, or Lunar Tables], "in which the numerals are represented by particular objects." In sculpture this is done by actual representation; or, in writing, by the names. Thus, the [Salivahana] year 1400 is recorded thus—*the order of numerals being reversed*—

Sirna	ilang	Kertaning	Burni
Ruined	gone (is the)	work (of the)	land
0	0	4	1

London, March, 1862.

AN ESSAY ON THE MODES OF RECKONING TIME:

IN USE AMONG THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

The Kali Era is the foundation of all calculations by Hindu astronomers and chronologers. "The unremitted labour of ages has been devoted by the Hindus to perfecting the calculation of the Lunar Motions,—in which their correctness is surpassed only by the European improvements of very modern times." See Marsden's Treatise on the Chronology of the Hindus: in the Philosophical Transactions for 1790, Index, p. 624. Also see Sir William Jones's Essay on the Lunar Year of the Hindus: in Asiatic Researches, Vol. 2, 1792.

The origin of the Kali Yugam—sometimes mis-spelt "Collee Joog," or "Kulĕĕ Jŏŏg"—is nowhere stated. It is an astronomical period, equivalent to the A.M. year of the world. The Hindu sages reckon the Kali Yug from Friday, the (suddha) first day of the moon, in the month Chaitra, in the year Pramâdi: which is the thirteenth year of the preceding Cycle. The first Cycle is counted from Prabhava—the 48th year of the Kali Æra. This date is stated in several works: in Davis's Essay in the Asiatic Researches; and in Francis Buchanan's (Hamilton's) Journey through the Mysore, &c. (3 vols., 4to, 1807), vol. 3, page 110—a work which I shall often cite in these pages.

Southern India was visited about the same time by another historian—the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, whose "Christian Researches" are well known.

The Vikramáditya Æra commences fifty-seven years Before Christ: its years are lunar-solar. It begins in Kali 3044, one hundred and thirty years before the Salivahana reckoning. It is commonly called Shacam, or Sakam.

The Kollam year is named from the town Kollam, on the west coast of India, which in the maps is called Quilon. Sanscrit astronomers call it the Parasu-Rama-Sacam, or era of Parasurama. It is reckoned from the eight hundred and twenty-fourth or fifth year of the Kali Yugam: named Dundubhi. This reckoning is chiefly used in Western India, south of Bombay.

In the proceedings of the Chronological

Institute of London. 1852 (Part I., page 49), is an essay by Dr. James Tod. He quotes a Hebrew volume written at Quilon, dated "In the year of the Nazarenes, 1781, which is the year of כליוגם Kaliyugam 4881, which is the year of 956 of כולם." (Kûlam, or Kôllam.) The writer of the essay could not understand this, but I perceive it is Collam: for 956 Collam=Kali 4881=A.D. 1781. In that Hebrew record it it is stated that the King of Collam was called (Saganath Sri) שגנת שרי. Warren is silent regarding Kollam; but it is the same as the Parusurama date—which he has given.

The Sen, used in Bengal, appears to be the Persian word "san," meaning a year. It is apparently founded on the Fasli, from which it varies only three years. Thus A.D. 1860 is Fasly 1269, which is Sen 1266.

The Cycle of sixty years is used in China, and is described in Du Halde, in Sir George Staunton, in Davis, and other authors; in the Philosophical Transactions; in Rees's Cyclopœdia, under "Cycle;" also in the Travels of Huc and Gabet. Like the Hindus, from whom they took the system, they used intercalation, adjusting the lunar to solar time. The years are known by names, not numerals. Their reckoning has in course of ages deviated from the braminical. Thus A.D. 1723 is, in China, the 40th year of Cycle 74; while in India it is the 37th year of Cycle 80. The Chinese Almanac for A.D. 1851 makes that the 48th year of the 75th Cycle (of 60 years), or "year 4488." But 1851 is, in Southern India, year 45 of Cycle 82; while in Northern India it is year 56 of Cycle 84; and it is Kali 4952.

The Mexican Cycle was of 52 years; each having a significant title. See Gentleman's Magazine, August, 1831, p. 101.

In his work on the Chinese, Davis describes the cycle of 60 years, and another cycle of 12 years. The Hindus also use a religious cycle of 12 years, called Pushcaram; but it is not of any chronological use.

The Sa'liva'hana Sacam, or Era of Salivahana (often cited simply as "Sacam"), is daily cited by Title, without numeral. Thus regarding the year 1860, instead of mentioning S.S. 1782, a Hindu merely says, "In Raudri." This is the 54th year of the Cycle; but this numeral is used only by Englishmen.

The Salivahana reckoning is different in different countries. In Southern India—or, as Warren expresses it, south of the river Narmada (vulgarly Nerbudda)—A.D. 1627 is the first year (named Prabhava) of the 79th Cycle. But north of that river it is the tenth year (named Dhátu) of the 81st Cycle. From this date I have therefore given double columns, shewing the different reckonings.

But in examining ancient documents, and particularly inscriptions, there are perpetual variations. The A.D. 1802 is named Dundubhi, numbered 1724; yet in various documents this very year Dundubhi is 22, 23, and 25. These discrepancies never trouble the Hindus, who care little for the numeral as long as the title is known. They certainly have a vulgar prejudice against specifying their exact age, the number of their children, the sum of their cattle, or how many trees there are in an orchard. And the same feeling seems to rule in chronology. They punctiliously state the month, day, hour, and moment of the deed recorded; and the title of the year; but its numeral is often omitted, and more often wrongly stated. It is, however, observable that the variation seldom is more than *three*, plus or minus. If it is larger, we may suspect forgery—of which the instances rarely occur.

This anomaly has embarrassed most of the English essayists, who have thrown up the documents as either false or wrongly transcribed.

The native astronomer who worked for Colonel Warren took refuge in an ingenious theory; that the variation was constant within certain limits: thus, he marks certain S.S. years with double titles—one plus or one minus—as the 10th and 11th, or the 11th and 12th. These he gives only regard-

ing the northern reckoning; whereas it pervades all. It is not uniform; some years have seven or eight variations; others near them have none. Warren is silent on the subject.

The Kála Sancalita (a quarto volume of 550 pages, printed at Madras, in 1825), by Lieutenant-Colonel John Warren. This is entitled "A Collection of Memoirs on the various modes according to which the Nations of the Southern Parts of India divide time." This is not a historical work, but purely scientific; it explains the various systems used in calculating time by Hindus and Musulmans. The statements are too abstruse to be generally useful; nearly all the different questions discussed in the present small volume are omitted—particularly the curious and mysterious variations in the (SS) Sacam era.

The learned Prinsep reprinted Warren's Tables, which begin no earlier than A.D. 1600, and omits the titles. But without the Titles it is impossible to ascertain any chronological occurrence.

The Salivahana years are divided into portions, having sixty years in each, known by the names Prabhava, &c., not numbers. This is called the Várhaspatya Manam, or Cycle of (Vrihaspati) Jupiter. Some English astronomers have objected to this name; but in the Kala Sankalita it is shewn that this is a mere phrase used for convenience.

ON THE METHOD OF LUNATIONS.

The Hindus date their letters and ordinary transactions thus—"In the year Vicari, Friday, the second of the dark fortnight in Kartica;" this answers to the 22nd November, 1839. But the lunar day commences at any moment of the day or night; and therefore part may fall in one day and part in the next. To shew which is meant, the day of the week is specified. By this system their religious observances are ruled, and the astrologer settles the lucky or unlucky moments for every rite. When my bramhans examined "De Morgan's Book of Almanacs—by which the time in any year, past or future, may be known"—they admired it, but objected that the daily lunations were omitted. In their opinion this is a point of the utmost importance.

I caused an Ephemeris to be calculated for the century A.D. 1751 until 1850, specifying the Christian, Telugu, Tamil, Collam, and Hejri notations for each day. I subjoin a page as a specimen. The volume contains 600 pages. It was compiled at the desire of the Madras Government, who paid the printer's bill, and placed copies in every public office. I gave one to the British Museum Library.

In this table, for two months in one page, it will be observed that occasionally one English day answers to parts of two Telugu days; and the reverse also happens.

A.D. 1850.			Telugu Saumya Vicrama 1906. S.S. 1771.	Tamil Saumya Kali 4950.	Malaya'lam Collam A'ndu 1025.	Hejri 1266.
			Pushyam,	Ma'rgali.	Cha'pam.	Safr.
JAN.	Tu.	1	3	19	19	16
	W.	2	4	20	20	17
	Th.	3	5	21	21	18
	Fri.	4	6	22	22	Friday 19
	Sat.	5	7	23	23	20
	Sun.	6	8	24	24	21
	M.	7	9	25	25	22
	Tu.	8	10	26	26	23
	W.	9	11	27	27	24
	Th.	10	12	28	28	25
	Fri.	11	13	29	29	F 26
	Sat.	12	14	Tai 1	Macaram 1	27
	Sun.	13	30	2	2	28
	M.	14	Magha Sudda 1	3	3	29
	Tu.	15	2	4	4	30
	W.	16	3	5	5	Rabbi aval 1
	Th.	17	4	6	6	2
	Fri.	18	5	7	7	F 3
	Sat.	19	6	8	8	4
	Sun.	20	7	9	9	5
	M.	21	8	10	10	6
	Tu.	22	9	11	11	7
	W.	23	10	12	12	8
	Th.	24	11	13	13	9
	Fri.	25	12	14	14	F 10
	Sat.	26	13	15	15	11
	Sun.	27	14	16	16	12
	M.	28	15-1	17	17	13
	Tu.	29	Ma'gha Bahula 2	18	18	14
	W.	30	3	19	19	15
	Th.	31	4	20	20	16
FEB.	Fri.	1	5	21	21	F 17
	Sat.	2	6	22	22	18
	Sun.	3	7	23	23	19
	M.	4	8	24	24	20
	Tu.	5	9	25	25	21
	W.	6	10	26	26	22
	Th.	7	11	27	27	23
	Fri.	8	12	28	28	F 24
	Sat.	9	13	29	29	25
	Sun.	10	13	Mási 1	Kumbham 1	26
	M.	11	14	2	2	27
	Tu.	12	30	3	3	28
	W.	13	Phálguna Suddha 1	4	4	29
	Th.	14	2	5	5	Rabbis sáni 1
	Fri.	15	3	6	6	F 2
	Sat.	16	4	7	7	3
	Sun.	17	5	8	8	4
	M.	18	6	9	9	5
	Tu.	19	7	10	10	6
	W.	20	8	11	11	7
	Th.	21	9-10	12	12	8
	Fri.	22	11	13	13	F 9
	Sat.	23	12	14	14	10
	Sun.	24	13	15	15	11
	M.	25	14	16	16	12
	Tu.	26	15	17	17	13
	W.	27	Phálguna Bahula 1	18	18	14
	Th.	28	2	19	19	15

EXPLANATION OF THE EPHEMERIS.

The first column states the English date and day of the week; the second gives the Telugu year, with its name. According to the Samvat of Vicramaditya it has a different numeral used in Bombay; and the titles used in Bengal precede those used in the south by eleven years. Thus, A.D. 1850 is in Madras Sa'dha'rana, the 44th title; but in Bengal it is Durmati, the 55th.

The days of the week agree in their names. Sunday is the Hindu day of the Sun, Monday the day of the Moon.

Each month is divided into the "Bahula," or Wane, and the "Suddha," or Bright Fortnight. The Lunar deviates from the Solar reckoning; thus the same solar day sometimes includes the first hour of two lunar days. Hence some days are marked 12-13; or the same numeral is repeated; or one is omitted. The last day of each lunar month is marked 30, which sometimes follows the 14th day, or close of the fortnight.

From time to time a month is intercalated, or counted twice; it is called "Adhica," or Extra. This adjusts the lunar to the solar rate about every nineteen years.

A "tithi," or lunar day, is that period during which the moon travels through twelve degrees of her path. It may commence at any moment of the day or night. It is divided into a number of "gadiyas," vulgarly "ghurrees"), or Hindu hours, of about twenty-four minutes each. And there are from 24 to 66 such hours in a day, according to the length of the tithi. In Warren's Kal. San., page 387, the subject is explained.

Each lunar month has the Sucla Paxam (or Suddha), which is the bright half, beginning with the new moon. The dark fortnight, or Wane (called Krishn'a Paxam, or Bahula), commences with full moon. Each half contains fourteen days and the day of change. The days are named thus:—

Increase.			*Decrease.*
Pa'd'yami, or new moon.			Pa'd'yami, 1st.
Vidiya,	2nd lunar day.		Vidiya.
Tadiya,	3rd	,,	Tadiya.
Chauthi,	4th	,,	Chauthi.
Panchami,	5th	,,	Panchami.
Shasht'hi,	6th	,,	Shasht'hi.
Saptami,	7th	,,	Saptami.
Ashta'mi,	8th	,,	Ashta'mi.
Navami,	9th	,,	Navami.
Das'ami,	10th	,,	Das'ami.
E'ca'das'i,	11th	,,	E'ca'das'i.
Dwa'das'i	12th	,,	Dwa'das'i.
Trayo'das'i	13th	,,	Trayo'das'i.
Chaturdas'i	14th	,,	Chaturdas'i.
Punnami, or Paurnami,— that is, full moon.			Amavasya, or day of change.

In the next column of the Ephemeris the Tamil date is given—deviating both in names and initial dates from the Telugu method. The days are reckoned not in lunations, but regularly from 1 to 29 or 30.

The Fasli year commences from the first day of Adi, the Tamil month, which begins on the 14th of July.

In this column the years of the Kali Yugam are also marked.

The fourth column gives the dates according to the style named from Kollam (which the English call Quilon), near Cananore, on the south-west coast of the Peninsula.

The fifth column gives the date of the Hejri, used by Musulmans. Herein every (F) Friday is marked.

ON THE MUSULMA'NI DATES: HEJRI, FASLI, AND JULOOSE.

The Musulman era, named Hejri, was introduced into Southern India about A.D. 1600. The Fasli reckoning seems to have begun about 1650, and is a mere adaptation to suit the harvest time. As reckoned by the Hindus, A.D. 1800 was A.H. 1215, but the Fasli year was 1209, being six less. In 1850 it was seven years less.

In the Hejri and Fasli columns I have marked some variations. The documents examined were written by Hindu clerks, who have quoted the title "Prabhava Fasli 56," or elsewhere 55. Or, "Manmatha 83," or "85," whereas it precisely is 84. And the same happens in Hejri dates stated along with titles.

In business the Fasli alone is used in India; in correspondence Musulmans use the Hejri alone. The year A.D. 1839 was alike A.H. 1255 in India, Turkey, and Persia; but in A.D. 1855 it was one year less in Turkey—1267 instead of 1268.

The Hejri year is purely lunar, and thus falls short yearly of the solar reckoning. The first month, Mohurrum, thus gradually travels back through all the English months. In A.D. 1790 it began on 11 Sep. for A.H. 1205

„	1800	„	26 May	„	1215
„	1850	„	5 Nov.	„	1257

The Hindus, also using a lunar year, have intercalations of months, which, in nineteen years, make the lunar reckoning agree with the solar. This the Musulmans never do.

"Practical Tables (in 23 pages) for reducing Mahometan Dates to the Christian Kalendar," were framed by Johannes Von Gumpach, and published (by Mr. Madden) in London, in 1856. These, like Warren's Tables, give the initial day. Thus, in A.D. 1863 the A.H. 1280 begins on the 17th of June. These tables differ one day from Prideaux and Warren's reckoning.

The Hejri year seems to vary a little in distant countries. Thus in India, A.D. 1620 is A.H. 1030; but in the Banda Islands it was 1028.

In the Travels of Thomas Herbert (folio 1638) there are many A.H. dates, with the A.D. specified. But most of these are wrong. The error is pretty regular, and amounts to thirty years. Thus, he states that A.D. 1620 is A.H. 1000, whereas it correctly is A.H. 1030.

Some Hejri dates are recorded in numeral letters, on the *abjad* reckoning. A Marata bramhan was talking with me at Madras, in 1851, regarding the downfall of Bajee Rao, whom Nana Sahib (the infamous) called his father by adoption. He replied to my enquiry regarding the date, "Sir, it was in the year Thú Thú Thú." These words signify Fie Fie Fie! Herein T=400 added to H=5 added to U'=6 makes a total of 411 multiplied by 3=A.H. 1233, which answers to A.D. 1817.

In Colonel Briggs's Mahomedan Power in India, 4 vols. 8vo., 1829, several dates are given in this method, which is explained in every statement regarding the Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, or Hindustani Alphabet.

Some Hejri dates are recorded in Arabic words, though written in Telugu or (Kannadi) Canarese characters. Thus, "sittu, sabaain alaf"=6 added to 70 added to 1000= A.H. 1076.

The Hejri dates, though carefully recorded, are not always free from doubt. Thus Hickey, in his East Indian Chronologist

(1801), quotes Fraser's statement that the Emperor Aurungzeb seized the throne on the 20th of July, 1658, and was proclaimed Emperor ten months after; directing his reign to be dated from the first day of Ramzan (New Year's Day), A.H. 1069—which is the 13th of May, A.D. 1659. But Warren (Kala Sankalita, Appendix, page xlv.) states that A.H. 1069 began on the 19th of September, 1658; and Von Gumpach's Hejri Tables (1856) makes it nine days later—28th of September, 1658.

The Musulmans commence the Hejri year with the month Mohurrum. But they unskilfully depend upon the appearance of the moon in the first quarter, and they are much bewildered if this is not visible.

The Hejri reckoning in Turkey differs from that used in India. The celebrated Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi is dated "At Constantinople, 20th Safr, A.H. 1249, answering to 26th of June, 1833."* But this varies some days from the Indian method; that day of Safr answers to the 9th of July, 1833.

In some old writers the A.H. is wrongly calculated. Thus in the Travels of Thomas Herbert in Asia (printed 1638), a number of Hejri dates are quoted, with the corresponding A.D. The A.H. numerals probably are quoted from native authority, and may be true; but the rendering is wrong. There is in most pages a constant error of thirty years. Thus, in book 2, p. 205, he states that A.H. 1008 is A.D. 1628; but it truly is 1599; as Prideaux has shewn in his tables. Elsewhere the error seems to be twelve years; for in page 283 he says A.H. 410 is A.D. 1030. He should have said A.D. 1018. See Rosse's and Blair's Chronology; published by Bohn, 1856.

Like the Hindus, Herbert sometimes writes A.H. for A.F., and Fasli for Hejri.

* See Louis Blanc, Hist. des Dix Ans, t. 4, p. 334—6

ON THE FASLI RECKONING.

The Fasli reckoning is, as the name implies, the harvest. The name is sometimes spelt Fussly, Fazli, Fuzely, Phussly. This is a mere revenue year, and is counted from the first day of the Tamil month A'di; which is the fourteenth of July. It is not divided into months or quarters. Sometimes the Bengali, or Tamil, or Telugu, or English month is quoted.

The Musulman years are usually cited by Hindustani numerals. Fasly 1240 is called "Chalis Fasly," that is, year forty. And F. 1239 (A.D. 1830) is styled "Untális Fasli," or year thirty-nine." In Sir Thomas Munro's Report (26th July, 1807, printed in the Fifth Report, page 785), he speaks of the "Survey Rent in 1215"—meaning the Fasli date, which answers to A.D. 1806. Again, he mentions "1217—1218;" meaning A.D. 1808—9.

The Fasli dates are carelessly stated, even in some modern documents. So in the printed (4to) volume of Treaties executed with the Indian Government, A.D. 1807 is stated to answer to F. 1214; it would correctly be F. 1216. Hindu clerks often ignorantly mark a date as Hejri when it should be Fasli; and vice versâ.

The Arabic numerals engraven on seals are always Hejri, never Fasli.

The initial date of the Fasli is not always certain. In the Asiatic Annual Register of 1806 (State Papers, page 101), it is stated that F. 1209 began on the 22nd of September. And in the Life of Warren Hastings, vol. 2, p. 290, Hastings says, "the Fusly ends on the 10th September." Yet in vol. 5, p. 227, the first of September seems to be the initial.

The Regulations of Government bear Eng-

lish, Hindu, and Musulman dates, which do not in every case agree with the present reckoning.

The "Bengal" year, or Sen (the Persian word San) is also called the "Vilâyati year." These seem to be merely other names for Fasli. In the Bengal Regulation ix. of 1800, the date is 10th July; and it is stated that this "corresponds with the 17th of Safr, A.H. 1215, and with the Twenty-eighth of Ashadh 1207, or fourth day of Sravana 1207 Fasli, which is also 1857 Samvat (or year of Vikramâditya).

In the Appendix to the Kala-Sankalita, page xiii., is a treatise on the Fasli, which does not cast much light on the matter. He observes that the Tamil month Adi corresponds to the Bengal month Sra'vana, and begins the Fasli year.

ON JULOOS DATES.

The word Julús, or Jooloos, denotes taking his "seat" (on the throne); the commencement of a reign; the year of the coronation of the Emperor of Delhi. Some Persian documents executed between A.D. 1550 and 1800 bear this date. Several of these even omit the Hejri date; thus, "In the fourth year of Alamgir; or, in the tenth year of Jehangîr" To understand this we must ascertain when the reign began.

The reigns of the Mogul emperors of Delhi are stated to begin in these years; but regarding the earlier dates the books do not always agree.

A.D.	A.H.	EMPEROR OF DELHI.
1529	938 or 939	Huma'yu'n.
1556	965 or 963	Akbar.
1605	1014	Jahangir.
1628	1038 or 37	Shah Jehán.
1658	1069 or 68	Aurungzebe.
1707	1120	Bahádar Sháh; then Jehándár Sháh; then Ferokhsér; then Rafi-ul Darjat; then Rafi-ud Dawla; then Mohammad Shah.
1739	1152	Nadir Shah plundered Delhi.
1748	1161	Ahmad Shah.
1753	1167	A'lamgi'r Sáni (*i.e.*, The Second).
1760	1174	Sháh A'lam.

But these dates of reigns are often doubtful. The same Juluse numeral is attached to three or four Hejri dates; or, in some documents, one particular A·H. date is numbered wrongly; being called in one paper the 5th, in another the 6th, and in another the 7th Juluse year.

In Reid's Tables of Dates, printed for the Court of Sudr Udalat, in Bengal, it would seem that A.D. 1763, and 64, and 65 are all reckoned as the sixth year of Shah Jehan.

The dates engraven upon coins are valued by European Chronologists as good evidence. But the Hejri dates on coins stamped in India are not trustworthy.

A Hindu banker named Jagat Sett prevailed upon Jafir Khan, when governor (A.D. 1718), to adopt the system of annual recoinage, and to establish a regulation that the Sicca Rupee should decrease in value in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years in proportion of 116 to 111. By this the Government derived an advantage of about two per cent. duty on recoinage; this was estimated to yield a revenue of three lacks per annum; the remainder, which is the greater part, was enjoyed by the shroffs (native bankers), who thus profited by the annual depreciation of the coin; amounting to nearly five per cent. See Gladwin's Persian and Hindu Arithmetic, quoted by Hickey, p. 55, who adds—"In 1772, the English Government in Bengal resolved to relieve the people from this oppressive tax; and decreed that from the 12th year of the reign of the present

Emperor, the rupee should always pass at its original value. Therefore the coin from that period is stamped with the 12th, 15th, and 19th years of the reign; but the Hejira date denotes the year when they were actually coined."

This has led to a curious result. The silver rupee and the gold coin (called a mohur), though struck at Madras in 1818, and thirty years later, continued to bear a Persian inscription, declaring that they were struck at Arcot (where there has been no mint since 1800) in A.H. 1172 (which is A.D. 1758), in the reign of Alamgir; though that emperor never ruled Arcot, and his reign ended in A.D. 1760.

French writers assert that they formerly coined gold, silver, and copper at Pondichery; but investigation has shewn that they merely struck coins *for the Musulman kings*. This is stated in the Modern Universal History, 1740, vol 9, pages 250-251. And the writer adds that the English *at Madras* had the same privilege and gained the same advantages,—the coin being of the same fineness—and bearing the same (Persian) inscriptions—viz., "In the glorious reign of Mohamed Shah, this rupee was coined at Arcatte." But on the coin made at Pondichery there is a half-moon, and there is a star on the Madras rupee." This is quoted from Histoire des Indes Orientales, tom. 3, p. 260.

I enquired at the Madras mint, but obtained no information regarding these occurrences; not even so much as a series of coins is preserved. Before 1855 the English Governments in India abolished the Musulman names from the coins, thus extinguishing the fiction that the Musulmans continued to reign in India.

ON TIPPOO SULTAN'S SYSTEM.

Tippoo Sultan, when he ruled Mysore, with his propensity to change everything, tried to abolish both the Hejri calculations and the Hindu series of titles. He invented a new era, counted from the birth of the false prophet. The scheme lasted about seventeen years, and died with its author. [See Asiatic Annual Register, 1799, vol. 1, p. 194.] Here A.H. 1212 is superseded by Tippoo's year 1225.

According to Tippoo's reckoning Mahommad was only twelve years old at the time of the "Flight," or Hejira, whereas he was fifty-one years old.

Imitating the Hindus, among whom he was born, Tippoo invented sixty names, which he called Muhammadi, and they were thus fashioned:—

A.D.	A.H.	Tippoo's New Titles.	
1782	1197	1210	Jabăt
		11	Zaqaee
		12	Azeb
		13	Jayo
	1200/1201	14	Delo
		15	Măō
1788		16	Kubuk
		17	Jum
		18	Jăm
		19	Adum
		20	Wullee
		21	Wallee
		22	Cobkil
		23	Coakib
		24	Yem
		25	Doam
		26	Hamd
1799	1214	27	Hamid

In Moor's Narrative of Captain Little's Detachment, 4to, 1794, Appendix, pages 475 and 476, is a notice of money coined by Tippoo, dated 9121; this being reversed is 1219; and Moor states that this answers to

A.D. 1804. But Tippoo died in 1799. Moor was not aware that Tippoo had devised a new reckoning, according to which 1219 answers to A.D. 1791—as is shewn in the table now given.

Tippo's fanciful list of years is given in Kirkpatrick's "Letters of Tippoo;" also in "British India Analyzed," 3 vols.— a work attributed to Mr. Sullivan. In this publication, tom. 1, p. 94, this date appears—"The 11th of *Zabad Jáfcri* of the year of Mahomed 1215, corresponding with (muta'bik) Pulwung Seuhir Abdica Sirawin Maus."

No interpretation is given of these words, which are not explained by any Musulman or Bramhan. But I believe the meaning to be as follows:—Pulwung is meant for Plavanga (A.D. 1787); Seuhir is Shuhūr, the Arabic plural of Shuhr (a month). The next words are Sanscrit—"Adhica Srávan's másam." And this, according to my Ephemeris, is July 1787.

ON THE SAMVAT AND SOOR SUN.

This name, "Samvat," "Sunbut," or "Samvatsaram," are Sanscrit words for a year. This name is used for the Vicrama'-ditya Sacam; it begins one hundred and thirty-five years earlier than the Sáliváhana Sacam—that is, B.C. 57. This reckoning is chiefly used in Western India. See Prinsep's Useful Tables, page 25 and 26, which are copied from the Kala Sankalita.

In this era, year 1904 answers to A.D. 1847. But in the Bombay reckoning it is one year less—not 1904, but 1903. See "Chronological Tables of . . . Dates, . . . used in Bombay, A.D. 1752—1852." Printed in 1850.

In these Bombay Tables one column is given to "The Arabic year Soorsun," which begins thirteen years later than the Hijree. This and the Faslèe are used by Hindus; each of them begins early in the month of June. Soor is one of the Arabic names of the Sun.

Two columns are given to the Parsee reckoning. The year A.D. 1850 answers to the year 1220 in the Parsee calendar; which seems to have two modes of counting months and days—one is called Shahin-shâhi, the other is Churreegur, or Nowroz.

ON THE KOLLAM ERA.

Kollam is the town which is called on the maps Quilon, in Travancore, on the south-west coast of India. A.D. 1800 was year 976 of this era, which began on the 14th of September. [See Buchanan Hamilton's Mysore, vol. 2, p. 855.] It is called the Parasurama-Sacam, or Era of Parasuráma. "The present is the third thousand of that era, counted from A.D. 825." (Professor Wilson.) In Warren's Kála-Sankalita, page 298, it is stated that the Kollam era is used in the country of Mangalore, from Cotiote and Travancore to Cape Comorin.

The learned bramhan astronomers at the Madras Observatory know nothing regarding the origin of the eras, whether Sáliváhana, or Kollam, or Samvat. The natives in Malayala make statements from which we col-

ect that the Kollam reckoning commences rom A.D. 824; the eight hundred and wenty-fourth of the Christian Era.*

Padre Bartolomeo, page 137, states that Kollam. 860 answers to A.D. 1673. If this s correct, the Kollam era begins at A.D. 313.

* Lieutenant Richard F. Burton's volume, "Goa and the Blue Mountains, 1851, page 195.

But Mr. Taylor, in his Oriental Historical Manuscripts, 1835, vol. 1, p. 203, translating from a Tamil document, states that the Kollam (spelt Gollam) year 227 answers to SS. 1246, which is A.D. 1324. If this were correct the initial year of the Kollam would be A.D. 764. In that document it is expressed—" from the destruction of Kollam." But of this I find no proof or explanation.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES.

S denotes Sri, meaning His Majesty.
D „ Déva—The Most Noble.
M „ Maha—Great.
R „ Ra'ja, Ra'ya, Ra'yalu — King, Prince, Baron.
P „ Prata'pa—The Illustrious.
N „ Na'yak—Lord.
V „ Víra—Heroic, Valiant, Mighty.
C or Chac. denotes Chacravarti, or, Emperor; used by many petty chieftains.
W „ Waḍiar, Oḍayar, Vadayar (often written Wooddyer, Wurrior), is correctly Vaḍeyar, the plural of Vadiya, or Odiya, the Kannadi word for a King.
Y „ Ya'dava—a certain family.

These letters are read thus: SVPDRMR denotes Srí Víra Prata'pa Déva Ra'ya Maha Ra'ya. These form the title of one who is usually called Devaraya.

SS „ Sa'liva'hana Sacam.
H or A.H. denotes Anno Hejira, the Musulman Era.
F denotes the Fasly (or Revenue) Year.
K „ the Kali Yuga.

GENEALOGICAL NOTICES.

In the Asiatic Researches there are lists of primeval A'ndhra kings, which seem fictitious, preserved by Sir William Jones, by Colonel Wilford, and others. The Laws of Manu (book x., 36) mention Andhras as a savage tribe. The inscriptions have no such names of rajas; which are unknown to men of the present day.

Few inscriptions have been discovered relating to the Hindu history of the Peninsula earlier than A.D. 1000. And of these few, some are wrongly dated, thus becoming doubtful. For instance: the year SS. 90 (A.D. 168) is correctly 42 Kilaca (the forty-second Cyclic Title); whereas it is quoted by the name (29) Manmatha—which name appertains to SS. 76, not 90. A deviation of two or three years in the numeral is common enough; but a deviation of more than five years will generally stamp a document as false. Again: we find one name, Vira Ballala Deva, placed in SS. 100 Sarvari, the 34th Cyclic year; whereas in truth SS. 100 is Siddharti, the 53rd Cyclic Title. And Ma'dhava Raya is stated to have ruled Vidyānagar in SS. 104 Paridhavi. But this title appertains to SS. 93, not 104.

The earliest trustworthy date is that of a

celebrated patron of literature named Bhoja Raja, whose reign is placed between SS. 118 and 194 (A.D. 196—272).

Under the year S.S. 378 (A.D. 456) some legends place Cheruman Perumallu, who is stated to have become a follower of Mahomed. This is referred to in several books; it is obscurely alluded to in Briggs's Appendix to Ferishta, vol 4, p. 532. But were the date correct, this person must have lived before the birth of the prophet whose creed he embraced.

Another fable says that this Peruma'llu was a raja of Ceylon, and one of the three who met at Muscat and adored our Lord at Bethlehem. See Astley's Voyages, 1745, vol. i. page 29, and Stevens's translation of Portugues Asia, vol. i., page 272, and ii., page 225. Maffei Histor. Indica fol. 1593, p. 38.

The Rev. H. Gundert, a missionary in Malayala, speaking of Cheruman Perumall, observes that this name is generally known, though nothing is narrated regarding him. He adds* that Cheruman is the name of the whole dynasty of the Chera or Kerala rulers: these two names are the same; Kerala being only the Canarese pronunciation.

In SS. 411 (A.D. 489) reigned Pulakesi Satyäsraya. See Journal of Royal Asiatic Society, vol. 5, p. 344.

* "Translations of documents regarding the Christians and Jews of Malabar; in the Madras Literary Journal for 1844, page 115—125.

THE YADAVA RAJAS.

The following dates occur regarding (Y.R.) the Yadava Rajas.

A.D.	SS.	Title.	Raja's Name.
808	730	Sarvadhari	Sri Ranga Yädava R.
	778	Dhatu	O'man Y.R.
	799	Hevilambi	Tiruvengada Y.R.
	821	Siddharti	Peranganni Y.R.
	836	Bhava	Ganda Gopala Y.R.
	859	Hevilambi	Näräyana Y.R.
	872	Sadharana	Kampali Y.R., and also Bhuvan Eca Malla.
	878		Immadi Vallevatu.
	887	Krodhana	Buccanna Y.R.
	909	Sarvajit	Vira Narasimha Y.R.
998	921	Vicari	Immadi Narasimha Y.R.

All we know, true or false, of these rajas is the date of their reigns, and their having bestowed certain lands on certain priests. For the inscriptions on stone are generally intended for this one purpose. The rights so conferred were long ago abolished by the Musulman invaders.

The following continuation of the list is copied from a record written in the Tamil language: in a folio volume (marked No. 819), in the Mackenzie Library.

The earlier part of this list is perhaps veracious as regards the names, but the dates seem fictitious. The 10th Raja Pratapa Rudra is known to have ruled Warangal, or Orangolu (now called Wantimitta near Cuddapa) in A.D. 1319—1335 and in this list his reign is dated S.S. 1013—1070; that is, A.D. 1091—1148.

The original document specifies the Titles of the first and last year of each prince. But it will suffice to give the numeral of the first year in each reign. And to this I have added the dates A.D. In this list Y. R. will denote "Ya'dava Ra'ja."

1007	929	O'ya' Y. R.
1019	941	Pa'l'iya Y. R.
1028	950	Vasudêva Y. R.
1040	962	Tiruva'di Y. R.
1055	977	Katiki Y. R.
1069	991	Bhujanga Y. R.
1081	1003	Sa'lava Na'ra'yana Y. R. This was the latest Yadava: being conquered by
1091	1013	PRATA'PA RUDRA D. of Warangal. But this reign is here dated 220 years too early. The same list proceeds thus: the numerals shewing the year in which each reign begins.
1149	1071	Balla'la Raya.

1236 1158 Ana Vēma Reddi. In truth he lived at least a century later.
1313 1235 Bukka Raya ruled Vijaya nagar.
1327 1249 Hari Hara Raya.
1341 1263 Vijaya Bukka Rāyalu.
1354 1276 Gajaki DR.
1362 1284 Dēva Rāya. (This is certainly one century before the true date.)
1369 1291 Virūpāxa Rāya.
1374 1296 Mallic A'rjuna R.
1381 1303 Rāma Chandra R.
1390 1312 Sāluva Katha'ri R.
1397 1319 Deva RMR.
1412 1334 Ganda YMR.
1417 1338 Kumāra Kamba Y.R.
1428 1350 Sāluva Katanka DR.
1477 1299 Immadi Kamma R. (Perhaps meant for Immadi Kathari Narasinga R. who lived in A.D. 1503
1488 1410 Vira Narasingaiia R.
1509 1431 Krishna DMR. (this date is correct.)
1529 1451 Achyuta DR.
1542 1464 Sada' Siva R.
1564 1486 Tirumala DR.
1572 1494 Sri Ranga DR. who ruled until [A.D. 1585] SS. 1507.

Here the list terminates. I preserve it because it very possibly gives a correct list of names, but its Chronology earlier than A.D. 1488 will not bear investigation. The original manuscript, written in the Tamil character, contains some errors in Titles, which it may be useful to notice because they occur in many documents.

1 Prabhava is misspelt thus		40 "Parabhava"
30 Durmuki	„	55 "Durmati"
41 Plavanga	„	35 "Plava"
13 Prama'di	„	47 "Prama'di'cha"
54 Raudri	„	57 "Rudirodgari."

THE CHALUKYA DYNASTY.

The antiquity of the Chá-luk-ya or Chălukya race has been proved by inscriptions dated in the twelfth century of the Christian era. Professor Wilson, in his Descriptive Catalogue of the Mackenzie Manuscripts (vol. 1, p. cxv.), has pointed out that there were two Chalukya families—the elder at Kal-yānan, in western Karn'ātá, the eastern branch ruling Kalinga. In the fifth volume of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Mr. Wathen has given inscriptions regarding Vishnu Vardhana, but not naming the more ancient rajas. The Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1853, vol. 4, p. 97—116, gives a paper by Major George Le Grand Jacob, describing the branch at Kalyan, supposed to be dated in A.D. 1261; but this has neither date nor title, and bears no marks of authenticity. He adds one dated A.D. 1391, which is equally vague.

Mr. Walter Elliot published an essay on this genealogy, in the proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society; and again in the Madras Literary Society's Journal for January, 1838. This gives the Chalukyas a much more remote antiquity. But after studying the inscriptions, beginning with the latest, in Musulman days, I came to a different result. And I afterwards found that Colonel Mackenzie originally had ascertained the true dates; and Professor Wilson, in the volume I have named, agreed with him.

Colonel Mackenzie's account is printed by Mr. A. D. Campbell, in his Teloogoo Grammar: it is there stated that the family was subverted in the second century "of the Christian era." But this was an oversight; it is the second century of their *own* era, of which the first year answers to A.D. 1016. He also speaks of a Chalukya *Vishnu* Vardhana, of the *Saiva* creed, but the name confutes this; no one bears the name of the rival faith.

The Chālukya, or Chălukya era commences with the year Nala, S.S. 938, which answers to A.D. 1016. The first ra'ja's name was Bizzana, or Bijjala. His titles are Ka'la'-churya Chacravarti, Jaya-Simha Deva Bizzana Raya.

The Chalukya rajas attempted to introduce a new era, instead of, the S.S. and the Kali. But they are not regular; the year Nala is certainly the first year (A.D. 1016), yet the next year, 1017, begins the series in some inscriptions, and in others the following (1018) is the initial. At A.D. 1048 a new reckoning begins, another at 1063, at 1068, at 1095, at 1110, at 1150. The Chalukya then ceases and the Trailókya begins, evidently a continuation of the same. There are five rajas of this family, each using the numeral counted from his accession. The latest reign ends at A.D. 1352, being succeeded by the Ya'davas. Each of these rajas had several names, probably used at various periods.

The Chalukyas, as rulers in the Telugu country, commence from A.D. 1016, or "S.S. 938, Nala." In that year began Bizzana Deva. His titles are Ka'la'churya Chácravarti, Jaya Simha D. Tribhuvana Malla, or, Jagad E'ca Malla. These last titles, "lord of the three worlds," merely imply that he was king of the Telugu, Kannadi, and Tamil countries. * At this time Sri Sailam was ruled by Alanandana Chacravarti.

From some inscriptions Kalayucti, S.S. 940, A.D. 1018, seems to be the initial date, as Vibhava is often quoted as the eleventh, and A'ngi'rasa as the fifteenth. Yet most dates clearly are counted from Nala 938. Elsewhere Vicriti (1032 S.S.) is stated to be the first Chalukya year.

In the transcripts made for Mr. Elliot, the copyist has often inserted the S.S. dates in the Chalukya records, and they are not correctly reckoned; thus the 39th year of Kulottunga Chola 1051 is written 1031. The 46th Chalukya year is S.S. 983, but the transcriber computed it 1044, and, through timidity, he has sometimes omitted the title altogether.

* Thus Apuleius calls the Sicilians "trilingues." And in Wellington's wars in Southern India, the General, named Dhoondia, was styled the Lord of the two worlds, that is ruling the Marata and Kannadi countries, which formed the Dhaccan, or Decan.

These rajas are sometimes styled "lords of Siddhava'di," a place on the banks of the Tumbudra. It was afterwards included in Vidya'nagaram. (Local xl. 301.)

The Chalukya genealogy is detailed in a long inscription, printed in the As. Soc. Journal (by Prinsep) for Oct., 1838, page 903—6. It is printed in Devana'gari, and is chiefly in Sanscrit, but the first stanza is Telugu, in the Sisa metre.

It purports to be the genealogy of Ka'katīya Rudra D., ruler of Anumuconda, a village in the Rajamahendri country. As usual no dates are given.

The first person named is Tribhuvana Sri' Malla D., "the adorer of Siva." Then his son Próli R. Then Nissanca-Malla, "Lankēswara." [This seems to allude to the *lancas*, or islands at the mouth of Gōda'vari.] Then "the ruler Chola'khya." This probably is a misprint for Cha'luk-ya. Then Sri-mat-Tailapa D. Then Gōvinda R., in Mantracuṭanagaram, also "in Prôlu, (an old Telugu word for a city.) "At Anumaconda was Jagad-déva, lord of Prólu." His queen was Uppamma Dēvi (a word meaning Lady). His son was Ka'katīya Rudra D.

The name Ka'katíya is misprinted Ka'calya. The date assigned in the English translation to Rudra D. is "SS. 1054, title Chitrabha'n." This title shews that the numeral is erroneous. Probably in the original the numeral is not given, but has been put in on conjecture. In the original documents Titles are given but no SS. numerals. There are occasionally Chaluk-ya dates, according to the reckoning from the rise of the family.

This document may be veracious, but it deviates in some points from other records.

The First Chalukya reign is apparently of sixty years, from Nala 938 to Nala 998. Yet at 987 a new reckoning begins, which seems to be that of Trailokya-Malla, A'hava Malla. This probably is a son reigning in the later years of his father; he is also called Chaluka Bhuloca Malla, or Lord of the whole earth.

At the year Khara 1033 (A.D. eleven hundred and eleven) begins the reign of Chalukya VISHNU VARDHANA, a Chóla raja. Until this time he had reigned some years, probably from S,S. 1098 as Bet'téd'a Balla'la Raya. He was by religion a Jaina, but Ra'm-a'nuj-a'chari, a reformer of the modern Vaishnava creed, persuaded him to embrace that religion, and changed his name to Vishnu Vardhana. This was in A.D. 1133. We have no proof that the Vishnu belief was introduced into Southern India at any earlier period.

"Ra'm-anuj-a'achri was born in the SS. year 832, or A.D. 1009, at Sri' Perum-buttúr, (which the English call Stree Permadoor) near Madras." See Fr. Buch. Mysore, vol. I., page 143. But in vol. II., page 80, his birth is declared to be in the Kali year 3118: This is SS. 939, or A.D. 1017.

These statements prove the period in which Vishnu Vardhana lived. There are several traditions giving his a higher antiquity, and ancestors who bore the same name, some of them Saivas and some Jainas, as though men of those creeds would have rulers who professed another idolatry.

In their zeal for the Vishnu creed, the bramhans translated into these three languages the books on which their superstition is founded. In a prefatory dedication it is usual to name the ancestors of the patron; but the primeval Kannadi names were as rude as those Southey records in his Madoc, and also betrayed a heretical origin. They were therefore omitted; and later heralds easily fabricated a more orthodox ancestry, claiming a descent from Vishnu himself.

In the Local Records deposited at Madras, vol. xxx., p. 300—301, is a faultless inscription written in Halleh Kannadi, or ancient Canarese, in these words—"Tri-bhuvana malla Talacca'dú gonḍa,* bhuja-bala-vi'ra-ganga, VISHNU VARDHANA HOISANA dévara"; and it is added that he was a JINA, which, among Jainas, signifies a god; dévara meaning a lord or ruler. His queen, S'a'ntala Devi, embraced the Vishnu creed earlier than her husband did. His city is herein called S'ra'van'a Bel'igola, in the Soonda country.†

The name Vishnu Vardhana is occasionally found in other genealogies, some of which may be veracious, but the personages are of no note. There are inscriptions dated "Vibhava, year 110 of the Chalukya era," but these do not agree with any reckoning.

The following Chalukya rajas are named:

A.D.

1139 "53 Siddharti." Raja Jagad Eca Malla

1150 "4 Pramoduta." Trailokya Malla D.

1156 "Dhatu." Tribhuvana Malla, also styled Bizzana De'vara (alias) Nija-bhuja Bala Chacravarti (alias) Jagad eca Vira Bizzala Deva.

1168 "22 Sarvadhari." Kalachurya Chac. R. Mura'ri Sóyi D. (or, So'ves'-vara).

1176 "30 Durmukhi.,' Kala'churya Chac. (alias) Nis-sanca Malla, (alias) Sancama D., (alias) Ya'dava Na'-rayan'a A'hava Malla D.

1184 "38 Krodhi." Chal. Chac. Sóme'swara D. (alias) Tribhuvana Malla D.

After this date the name Chalukya rarely occurs, and seems to be used without a proper claim. It will be observed that these dates and names do not everywhere correspond with those found in the Koncan genealogy. The Chalukya dynasty thus terminated and was succeeded by the Yădavas.

The marbles that record the names of the Cha-luk-ya rajas always specify the name of the year, but usually omit the Salivahana numeral, substituting the Chaluk-ya numeral, which is reckoned on some plan hitherto unexplained and apparently irregular. For instance SS. 1088, 1094, and 1097 are all, in various records, styled "the 31st year of Tribhuvana Malla." The year Para'bhava is in one place called the 40th; elsewhere the 51st Chalukya year.

The first of the Chalukya rajas is named

* Talaccadu is a village south of the river Bhi'ma, north of the Krishna, between Bi'ja'pur and Saga-ram.

†See Local Records, vol. xxx., p. 336—389; vol. xxxi., p. 99; vol. xi., p. 588; where the SS. dates are specified.

Tribhuvana-malla, likewise Trailokya Malla, likewise Jagad-ēca-malla, likewise Bhuvanaica-malla; all four names merely denote imperial sway, while Tailapa seems to have been his personal name.

The same titles, omitting personal names, were continued to his son and grandson: hence arose the error of supposing him to have ruled ninety years. Some lists state that the first raja was Jagad-ēca Malla; the next was Bhuvanaica Malla; the third was Tribhuvana Malla; and the next rulers were the Ganapatis.

As the poet and grammarian Nanaia Bhatta, who wrote the A'di Parvam, in Telugu, lived in the reign of Vishna Vardhana, we are now in possession of the æra when that author flourished, and at that period the Telugu language had already attained classical perfection.

The Mahabharat was commenced by the grammarian named above, but was continued by Erra Pragada, and completed by Ticcana Somaya'ji, who likewise translated into Telugu metre a great part of the Ramayan. He died in the year SS. 1120, that is, A.D. 1198. This date is recorded in verse.

"Ambara, ravi, sasi, s'aca
Bdambulu zana, Ka'layucti, A's'wija ma'sam
B'ambara-man'i-prabha'-ni
Bhamb'agu, Tikka Yajva, Bramhamu ponden."

"The venerable poet Ticca obtained heaven in the month A'swija, in the year Kalayucti which has the numerals denoted by Sky (0.) Suns (12.) and Moon (1). [That is by reversing the figures, SS. 1120.]

In the Descriptive Catalogue (vol. I. 267,) Professor Wilson has recorded this verse; but that distinguished scholar was on this occasion misled by an *erroneous* copy, which gives the date incorrectly, SS. 1210; (A.D. 1288) and this is not the year named Kalayucti, but Sarvadhari.

In a former publication (Essay on Telugu Literature, printed in the tenth volume of the Madras Journal of Literature, 1839), I also was deceived, regarding the date of Krishna Rayalu, an eminent raja of Vijayanagar. I quoted a Telugu epigram which learned bramins usually cite; they believe that it fixes his decease in the year "Tarana 1387" that is, A.D. 1464. But later research has convinced me that the person named in that verse is not the celebrated patron of Telugu literature, who lived until the year Virodhi, SS. 1451 (A.D. 1529). In fact we know nothing regarding that personage.

PRIMEVAL RECORDS.

Few inscriptions have been discovered relating the Hindu History of the Peninsula earlier than A.D. 1000. And of these few some are wrongly dated, thus becoming doubtful. For instance, the year SS. 90 (A.D. 168) is correctly 42 Kilaca (the forty-second Cyclic Title), whereas it is quoted by the name (29), Manmatha, which name appertains to SS. 76, not 90. A deviation of two or three years in the numeral is common enough, but a deviation of more than five years will generally stamp a document as false. Again, we find one name, Vira Ballaia Deva, placed in "SS. 100 Sarvari the 24th Cyclic year; whereas in truth SS. 100 is Siddharti, the 53rd Cyclic Title. And Madhava Raya is stated to have ruled Vidya'nagar in "SS, 104 Paridhavi." But this title appertains to SS. 93, not 104.

The earliest trustworthy date is that of a celebrated patron of literature named Bhoja Raja, whose reign is placed between SS. 118 and 194 (A.D. 196—272.)

Under the year SS. 378 (A.D. 456) some legends place Cheruma'n Perumallu, who is stated to have become a follower of Mahomed. This is referred to in several books; it is obscurely alluded to in Brigg's Appendix to Ferishta, vol iv, page 532. But were the date correct, this person must have lived before the birth of the prophet whose creed he embraced.

In SS. 390 (A.D. 468) Madhava Varma appears to have abdicated, after a reign of

one hundred and thirty years, in favour of his son Padma Sena.

In SS. 411 (A.D. 489) reigned Pulakesi Sa'tya'saaya. See Journal of Royal Asiatic Society, vol. v., p. 344.

THE KONKAN GENEALOGY.

The princes of Vijayanagar descended from a long line of forefathers; a list of whon I have already printed. I will now again give that catalogue as recorded in an ancient Tamil volume called Konka-Desa-Rajaccal, or, Konka-na Raja Vamsa'vali.

A faulty translation has already appeared in the Madras Journal of Literature, Volume XIV. The book is little more than a record of various gifts presented by the successive rajas to gods and bramins. Each gift is minutely described and dated, with precision.

The earliest names herein given are as usual fabulous. The list commences a little before the beginning of the Christian Æra. Numerals are attached to each raja's name.

1. Vira Rāja Chacravarti was the first ruler of the Konkan country; he was of the Farmer tribe called Vella'la, or Reddi.

2. Govind Raja.

3. Krishna Ra'yalu.

4. Ka'la Vallabha Rayalu.

5. Govinda Ra'yalu, who lived in Swabhanu (the 17th year of the Cycle), which is (SS. 4) the fourth year of the Salivahana æra, answering to A.D. 83.

6. Chatur-bhuja-Kannera Deva Chacr. who likewise was of the rustic tribe.

7. Trivicrama D. Chac. This was the first raja who 'quitted the Jaina creed and became a worshipper of Siva.* He conquered the Chola, Pandya, Kerala, and Malayala countries. He lived in SS. 100 [A.D. 178,] "in the year 53 Siddharti."

It will be observed that in this list the years are generally quoted both by their titles, and also by the numeral representing their place in the Cyclic list of sixty names.

* There is no proof of this early introduction of the Saiva idolatry.

8. S. Konkani Vara Dharma Mohadi Rayalu. His reign is dated SS. 111, year Pramōduta. [A.D. 190.]

9. Mādhava Mahādhi R.

10. Hari Varma Maha'dhi R. SS. 210. [that is A, D. 289.]

11. Vishnu Gōpa MR. He founded Dalvana-puram; which was afterwurds called Talac-ca'ḍu. He abdicated in favor of his adopted son, named

12. Ma'dhava Ma'dhadi Raya, who ruled until the said raja Vishnu Gōpa had a son born to him named,

13. Krishna Varma. He was succeeded by Ma'dhava Raya's son, named

14. Dinḍicara R. The next raja was Krishna Raya's younger sister's son, and named,

15. Konkaṇi Ma'hadhi R.

Then the country passed into the hands of Chandra D'inḍiga R. In the year Prabhava SS. 288 (A. D. 367,)

16. His son named Dhruva Nīti R. succeeded him, and ruled the countries of Kērala, Pa'nḍya, Chola, Dravida, A'ndhra, and Kalinga; "and obtained the epithet *Dhruva Nīti* or Absolute Justice." His son was

17. Mushkara Pa'ndya: who was styled Bramh-a'ri Ra'ya, or Foe of Brahmins. His son was

18. Tri-vicrama Ra'ya: who was succeeded by

19. Thū Vicrama Ra'ya. He lived in SS. 461 (A. D. 539). He bore the title GAJAPATI or Lord of Elephants. His son was

20. Konkani MR.

21. Raja Govinda R. He was partial to the Linga-dha'ri sect.*

22. Siva Ka'ma Raya was a devout worshipper of the gods. The date of his reign is preserved in the words "Vastu, graha, bana. That is, 1 and 9 and 5,=SS. 591 Pramōdūta'=A.D. 670.

23. Prithvi Konkana Mah-a'dhi Raya who ruled until Parthiva SS. 608=A.D. 685.

24. Raja Malla DR.

* Yet we know from other documents that Basawa the founder of this sect was not heard of before A. D. 1160.)

25. Ganḍa DMR.

26. Satya Va'kya R.

27. Gunad Uttama R.

[Thus far the list seems to be fabulous.]

28. Raja Malla DR. who reigned from year Vicari, SS. 800 (A.D. 879.) until SS. 816 Ananda (A.D. 894.)

" And then followed the CHOLA RAJA'S, who ruled the Koncan. The first was

29. Vijayada' Raya. His son A'ditya Varma ruled Tauja'ur in the Chola country. He ruled the Koncan and his capital was Talaccadu [fifteen miles south east of Seringapatam on the Ka'vēri.]

His son was

30. Vīra Chōla R. also called Vira Chola Na'ra'yana Razu.

31. Tējōditya R.

32. Parāntaca R. also called Arimāla: he ruled at Tanjaur. His wife was Chitri and with his corpse she was burnt. He had many sons; one was

33. Divya R. who conquered Madura. He took the title Ariditṭ.

34. Ari Vāri Devara, raja of Tanjaur, ruled the Chola and Dravida countries: His brother conquered Madura; but restored it to its original lord, the Pandya. Ari vara Devara conquered the countries of Kerala (Malayalam) Collūr, Indragiri, Niligiri-durgam and other places: but the Kerala raja's general named Bhīma Rao repelled the invasion, and slew the son of the king who thereupon marched nothwards through the Kalinga country as far as the river Narmada (Nerbudda.) He also completed the pagoda at Chidambaram (Chellumbrum) which had been partly built by his father and grandfather. His capital was Kerayūra in the Talaccadu (Seringapatam) country; and he named it Ra'ja Ra'ja Puram. He lived in the year Visva'vas, SS. 927 [A.D. 1005.]

Here commences the HOISALA Dynasty, descended from the Ya'davas.

This list as usual commences with Bramha and certain heroes; but omits the immediate predecessors of VOISALA, elsewhere called, Hoisălă; originally called *Sălăh*, but changed into Oyi-săla.

35. Vina-ya'ditya ruled Talaccadu [Seringapatam] and seized some villages in the Tulava country. Year Sa'dha'rana SS. 991 [A.D. 1070.] He was succeeded by his son Valla'len, that is,

36. Balla'la Raya: he was of the Jaina creed. Year Axaya " SS. 1015." But the true number would be SS. 1008.]

Here commences the Cha'lukya Dynasty.

37. Beṭṭeda Ra'ya, son of Battala Ra'ya who took the title BETTEDA VISHNU VARDHANA. He was king of Talacca'du [Seringapatam] and also part of the Tulava and Concan countries: also Malayala and Conḍugu [Koorg.] also in the north Ja'tī-mălă, and (eastwards) A'lambădi. He long waged war with the raja of Kerala (Malaya'-lam.) The wife of Vishnu Vardhana was Sa'ntala Dèvi, who was at first of the Jain creed; but embraced the Vishnu religion. For in the year Vicrama SS. 1021 (otherwise 1023, A.D. 1100) the saint Ra'ma'nuja-chari (the celebrated reformer of the Vishnu sect) persuaded the raja to embrace the Vishnu creed. This raja died in the year Ananda SS. 1055. (A.D, 1134.)

Here the chronicle specifies various gifts of land, bestowed by this raja on Jains and Brahmins: with the dates.

38. Raja Narasinga Raya became raja of Talacca'du, and dwelt at Dora-samudram. He bestowed many lands on brahmins. He died in the year Vijaya SS. 1094 (A.D. 1173).

His son was

39. Ballala Raya, whose mantri (minister) was Chandra Mauli. His dalavayi or general was Ke's'iv' E's'wara.

40. Sōmēs'wara came to the throme in SS. 1155 (A.D. 1233) and was crowned in his father's life time.

41. His son was Vīra Narasinga Raya who was crowned at Talaccadu in SS. 1205 (A.D. 2283) His *mantri* was Peruma'n Danda Nayaca, and his *sēnapati* (general) was Prama-chamūpati.*

* The names of ministors and generals merit notice, because these occur in many Inscriptions, wherein these personages style themselves princes.

GENEALOGY OF THE YADAVAS.

The earliest progenitor was Ya'dava Sangama Raya† [spelt in the Tamil original S'ankama.] He had five sons, named Bukka Raya, and Hari Hara R., and Sambara R., and Ma'ra'pah R., and Muttapa R. Of these the eldest, Bukka Raya, came to the the throne; he had a son, named,

42. Hari Hara Raya, who is also called Hari Hara Bukka Rayalu, king of Vijayanagar.

43. His son was Deva Rayalu. SS. 1270, Virodhi [A.D. 1379,] whose son was

44. Vira Hari Hara Raya. He fought and conquered the (Pa'rsi) Persians, (that is, the Musulman invaders.) Then he marched (with his general Gunḍa Danḍa Na'tha) into many countries as far as (Sindhava) Scinde. He was succeeded by

45. Vishnu Deva Maha Raya; who is merely said to have built certain pagodas, and endowed them with lands for sacred purposes.

46. He had two sons named Mallic Arjuna and Immadi D. R. His army was commanded by Timmanna Nayac, in the year Yuva SS. 1377, (A.D. 1455.) They were succeeded by Vira Narasinga Rayalu, (who appears to have usurped the throne.)

DYNASTY OF VIRA NARASINGA RAYALU OF VIJAYA-NAGAR.

His descent is described, beginning as usual with the fabulous ages. From the Lunar * race descended the Ya'davas, from whom sprung the Tulavas. In this family arose Timma Raz, king of Vijaya-nagar. His son was,

47. Vi'ra Narasinga Raya who ruled Vidya'-nagar. His *mantri* was Ud-danda, and he conquered Vijaya Raz, the ruler of Kērala (Malayalam). He made a treaty with the Pa'ndya ra'jah of Madhura. He vanquished the Kalinga and Bengala countries. He slew the Gajapati (that is, the ruler of Orissa) and vanquished many Mahomedans. Then he took the title Lord and Master of all kings and princes.† He died in SS. 1401, year Sarvari (A.D. 1480). He had two wives, (literally women, one being a concubine) named Tippaxi and Na'gala Devi: to them were born two sons named Vi'ra Narasinga Rayalu and KRISHNA RAYALU. Another wife (lit. woman) named Woyambica bore him two sons named Ranga-Rayalu and Achyuta Rayalu.‡

48. In the year Sarwari, SS. 1401 (A.D. 1479) Vi'ra Narasinga Rayalu was crowned: he lived until year Rudirodgari SS. 1425 (A.D. 1503).

49. He was succeeded by his youger brother KRISHNA RAYALU,§ who was crowned in the year Ractacshi, SS. 1426. (1505.) His younger half-brothers were Acnyuta Raya and Ranga Raya. This raja built the forts at Vijaya-nagar, and Penucota, and Chandragiri, and other places. He marched

† Regarding him there is a Inscription in Sanscrit verse. It was sent by Colonel Mackenzie to the venerable Colebroke, and is published in his Essay on Ancient Monuments (Essays, London, 1837, vol. 2, page 254—266).

In this it is stated that in the Yadu race there arose a king, named SANGAMA, who had (five) sons named Hari-Hara, Kampa, Buccaraya, Ma'rapa, and Mudgappa. The victories gained by Bucca-raya are described in the usual inflated style. He ruled Vidya'nagar. His queen Gaura'mbica, bore a son named Harihara, in whose reign this Inscription was written. It is dated SS. 1317 Dhatu, that is A.D. 1385.

* The Solar and Lunar races (Surya Vansam and Chandra Vansam) like the Pelasgi and Hellenes of the Greeks, are often mentioned: every raja pretending to trace his lineage up to one of these aboriginal stocks. See Raper's Survey of the Ganges, in Asiatic Researches, Vol. XI., quarto, page 523.

† This title, implying universal dominion, is a mere flourish added to the names of several rajas. Many English writers have been deceived by such idle phrases, which are just as fabulous as the "King of France," which so many of our English monarchs used to assume.

‡ A clearer account is given in another page of the present volume.

See Madras Literary Society's Journal, No. 32, page 40.

into the Dravida (Tamil) country wherein he conquered the towns of Ka'nchi' (Conjevaram), Senji (Gingee), and Veloor. This raja's elder brother, Vi'ra Narasinga Rayu. (the preceding ruler) had attacked the raja of Um-mat-toor, near Sivasamudram, but had failed. It was defended by Chicca Rayalu; and Krishna Rayala conquered this town after a siege of one year. Thence he marched to Sri-rangapatnam (Seringapatam), which town he fortified and made it his capital in the year Prabhava SS. 1434 (Error for 1429, which is Prabhava, A.D. 1507). He conquered the Codugu, Kerala, Malayalam, Chola, and Pandya countries. Then he marched northwards and made friendship with the raja of KALINGA, and the Rulers of the HINDU DESAM.* He also subdued Ghurjara, (Guzerat) and Magadha. He conquered many Turacas (Musulmans) and then returned to Vijayanagar, where he died in SS. 1462† (A.D. 1540).

50. He was succeeded by his younger brother Ach-yuta Ra'yalu: who laid out more money than his predecessors on gods and bramins.‡ He died in the year Siddharti, [SS. 1480 A.D. 1559] after a reign of 18 years.

51. He was succeeded by Krishna Rayalu's son Ra'ma Raya, [who is elsewhere styled Aliya Rama Raya.] His younger brother was [Aliya] Timma Raya. Their army was commanded by Sada' Siva Raya,§ who fought the Musulmans but at last he was beaten and driven first to A'ne'gondi which he lost: but then the raja made peace with the invaders and retained Penagonda. He had three sons named Sri Ranga Raya, Rama Raya, and Vencatapati Raya. After ruling for fifteen years he died in SS. 1494 [A.D. 1572.]

52. He was succeeded by his eldest son Sri Ranga Raya in the year Yuva. (SS. 1497) He placed Seringapatam under the command of his brother Ra'ma Raya; who soon died. His younger brother Vencatapati Raya commanded Chandragiri.

53. This raja (Sri Ranga Raya) was succeeded by his son Tirumala Raya, who was crowned in the year Parthiva, SS. 1506 [A.D. 1585.] In SS. 1512 year Khara (A.D. 1591) his grandfather Sri Ranga Raya died at Penagonda, and was succeeded by his son Vencatapati Raya.

Then Seringapatam was besieged by Vi'rappa Nayac of Madura; who was defeated and driven back to his home. But Matteh Vencatapati, commander of the Seringapatam army, betrayed his master and left him (Tirumal Nayudu) a prisoner at Madura: while he usurped the throne. Tirumal Nayudu escaped, and made his way home: he took up his abode at the village of Ma'linga Kesari, where the rebels attacked him. But he was rescued by Raja Wadayar king of Mysore, who marched to Seringapatan. and in the year Saumya SS. 1531 (A.D. 1609) he conquered that city and made it his capital.

Here the history terminates. In making this English abstract I have omitted more than three quarters of the volume, consisting of minute and tedious details regarding grants of land made by the Rajas to bramins; and long since abolished by the Musulman conquerors.

POETICAL GENEALOGIES.

Some of the Hindu Rajas trace their progenitors for five, others for ten or fifteen centuries. To this they usually add a fictitious genealogy, extending the lineage into

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* In the Inscription already noticed as translated by COLEBROOKE, in the twelth verse is a similar mention of one HINDU RAYA, whom that learned translator supposes to be the Hindu pati of Bundelkhand. A conquest of that country by Krishna Raya would not be a whit more marvellous than others averred in these documents, which make him ruler of every country known to the chronicler.

† Erroneously here written SS. 1400. But, even if we did not know the true date from other sources, we are here told that his successor reigned for eighteen years, which settles the date.

‡ Pity that neither gods nor bramins saved him him from the Mussulman conquerors!

§ In many inscriptions Sada Siva is described as a king: but he was in fact only the general.

fabulous ages; and commence with the earliest Sanscrit heroes of the Kali Yugam: who are named Paraxit and Janaméjaya; thus the old English historians derive the British kings from the Trojans. One of the lists is laborious and precise enough. It runs thus, commencing with the Kali Æra, 3101 years Before Christ.

Before Christ Years.	Kali Years.	First Year of King named	Length of Reign.
3101	1	Parixit	64 years.
3037	65	Janaméjaya	143
2894	208	Raja Narendra MR. ...	140
2754	348	Sarangá Dhara	214
2540	562	Sûdraca MR.	154
2386	716	Vicramarca	1745

Thus far the names are fabulous. The prodigious reign of Vicramarca embraces a period of which nothing is known.

641	2461	Bhoja MR.	144
497	2605	Nandana Chacravarti	62
435	2667	Tribhuvana Chacr ...	57

From this date the Chola names are Tamil.

378	2724	Uttunga Chola	32
346	2756	Kuló ttunga Chola ...	15
331	2771	Rajendra Chola	9
322	2780	Tiru mudi conda Chola	18
304	2798	Kariccála Chola	21
286	2819	Arindava	13
270	2832	Warayûr	17
253	2849	Sengaliní	15
238	2864	Mannalanda	12
226	2876	Manu nî ti kanda	15
211	2891	Vák-kanda	14
197	2906	Ala poranda	8
187	2913	Tirun'ótti	15
174	2928	Arilón kanda kounden	62
112	2990	Jayan-counda	12
100	3002	Krimicanta	20
80	3022	Tondaman	12
68	3034	Bhûtaccanda	45
23	3079	Sengu-oranda	14
9	3093	Sólána Chola	11

The next names are dated in years that follow (A. D.) the Christian Æra.

2	3104	Kangonda Chola	11
13	3115	Sundara Pándya Chola	40
53	3155	Bódhappa Chola	24

Here the list terminates, before A. D. 79; when the Salivahana reckoning commences. This List, though conjectural, exemplifies the Hindu method. I have translated it from an original which uses only Titles as dates, and is worded thus:

"In the first year of the Kali yugam, lived king Paraxit who ruled until the year Chitrabhanu: 63 years; and Janamejaya ruled 143 years from the year Swabhanu until Visvavas: and Raja Narendra ruled 140 years from Parabhava until Krodhana &c., &c."

THE MYSORE FAMILY.

The following Genealogical tables are copied out of various manuscripts collected by Colonel Mackenzie. Wishing to convey authentic statements, I transcribe these lists from the Telugu or Canarese originals, unaltered; as regards the later or historical period, the mythological names which begin many of the lists appear needless.

The first list is one noticed in the preface to Colonel Wilks's History of Mysore: it is entitled "The succession of the Kings of Mysore, from ancient times." Colonel Wilks translated from a Persian version: but the manuscript I use is the ancient Canarese original, from which the Persian statement was framed. This Canarese document fills two volumes (No. 1926 and 1721) in the Mackenzie library. They are written with white chalk upon (kaditam) pages made of cloth covered with black plaister. Transcripts have been prepared on English paper at my desire.

The Mysore rajas were Lingavants or Jangams: sectarians who are scorned by Vaishnavites and Saivites as heretics. Col. Wilks knew but little regarding them, and speaks of them as phantom kings.

In this list W denotes Wadeyar, and A denotes Arasu; that is, King.

Appanna Timma R. His sons were A'r-vélla Cha'm A. Wadeyar, and Da'sappa W.

and DRW. The sons of DRW were Chōla Cham A. W. and Krishna W.

A.D. SS.
1327 1249 The son of Chola Cha'm A.W. name Pedda Cha'ma RW. was crowned.
1306 1318 And Krishna W's son was named Bet't'a W.; the second son was RW. And Pedda Cha'ma W's eldest son was Chama RW. The 2d son was Bet't'ada Cha'm R.
3d son was Maduca DRW.
4th son was Chenna RW.
1399 1321 The next was Narasa RW; he
1401 1323 was the son of RW. and the second was Nanja RW., and the 3d was Bettad'aiia:
1432 1354 the 4th was Immadi RW.
1435 1357 Kanthirava Narasa RW.
1447 1369 Elayūru DRW.
Mari DRW.
1478 1400 Dodda RW.
Chikka Devaiia.
1486 1408 Next came the son of Immadi RW. named Chama RW.
1492 1414 Chinna DRW. whose son was Kanthīrava Narasa RW. The second was Pedda Krishna RW., born in SS. 1444.
1614 1536 Immadi Krishna RW; whose younger brother was Nanja RW.
1647 1569 Nanja RW. son of Immadi.
1712 1634 Cha'ma RW.
1799 1721 Krishna RW.

The dates here mentioned are apparently those of the coronations; I have left out the specifications of the number of years, months, and days each raja reigned. The dates are given very minutely as regards lunar days, and names of years; but all the numerals of years are omitted; and I have supplied these in the margin. There are long genealogical details which also I have dropped, stating merely the names of the reigning rajas.

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THE VIJAYA'NAGAR DYNASTY.

In the Asiatic Researches, vol. xx., page 1, is an Essay by Mr. Ravenshaw and by Professor Wilson, on the Vijaya-nagar family, with copies and translations of Inscriptions.

The town ruled by Hari Hara Raya and his successors was called (perhaps at various times) by various names: 1, A'pé or Hampeh. 2, Nāgar-caṭṭu. 3, (A'négondi, Anagoondy of the maps). 4, Pampā-xētram. 5, Vidyānagaram. 6, Jayapuram. 7, Pānnava-vijayāpuram. 8, Vijaya-nagaram. 9, Ra'ya-paṭnam. It was also called Paṭṭaṇam, that is, the Capital. When the Portuguese first heard of it, the raja was Narasimha Raya, and hence they called it the Kingdom of Narsinga. The Musulmans called it Beejanugger, and this the French pronounced Bisnagar; it is on the river Tunga-bhadra, north west of Bellary.

The following genealogy, originally printed by Mr. Campbell, was copied from the "Gutpurtee manuscript," in Colonel Mackenzie's collection. No such document is now in that Library, nor does the name appear in Professor Wilson's descriptive catalogue thereof. The genealogy, wherever found, appears veracious, but it has often been printed incorrectly.

A.D. SS.
1336 1258 Hari Hara Raya (The First)* was crowned at A'négondi.
1350 1272 He was succeeded by his brother Bukka Ra'yalu.
1379 1301 Hari Hara Rayalu the Second.
1401 1323 Vijaya Bukka Rayalu.
1418 1340 PallaBukka Rāyalu.
1434 1356 Gaṇḍa Deva Rayulu.
1454 1376 Rāja Sèkhara Rāyulu.
1455 1377 Vijayalu. [DR.
1456 1378 Prauḍha DR; also called Pratāpa

* The expressions, First, Second, &c., are introduced by English writers: they never appear in any Hindu genealogy. In some lists the word, "Mari," (pronounced Murry, meaning 'again') is equivalent to second or third.

The final syllable lu, as Rayalu, is plural, used as a mark of honour.

A.D. SS.
1477 1399 Vira R.
1481 1403 Mallic A'rjuna R.
1487 1409 Rāma Chandra R.
1488 1410 Virûp-àxa R.
1490 1412 Narasimha R.
1495 1417 Narasa R.
1504 1426 (A regency.)
1509 1430 Krishna Rayalu; the second son of Narasa Rayalu by a concubine. He was a patron of literature. His *mantris* or ministers were Sa'luva Timmaiia (also called Timm'arasu, or Timma Ra'zu, and Appa'ji'.
1530 1452 Achyuta DR. (son of Narasa Nayac, who was the son of Iswara Nayac.)
1542 1464 Sa'luva Timma Razu, who was the minister during the minority of Aliya Rama Razu son of Vira Narasimha Rayalu: whose period is included: *Aliya* (in Canarese) means son-in-law: he having wedded the daughter of Krishna Rayalu.
1564 1486 The battle of Rakkasi Tangedu, or Takkali-cota or Talli-cóṭa ('high town') on the banks of the Krishna. These names do not now exist. Colonel Mackenzie writes "Tellicotta." This was the downfall of the Vijaya-nagar dynasty. Sada' Siva Raya, who was the minister, took the government.
1569 1492 Periods of Revolutions.
1572 1494 Tirumala Rayalu the younger brother of Aliya Ram Rax, held the rule for a few days; and then was succeeded by his son Sri Ranga R. who was followed by his brother, named,
1585 1507 Vencati pati R., who was followed by his brother, named,
1630 1552 Rama R., also called Rama DR.

Then from SS. 1560 until 1574 (A.D. 1638 until 1652) there were wars with the Musulmans.

THE COLLAM RAJAS.

The town Collam, in the Kérala or Malayalam country, is called Quilon by the English, and the era there used is called the "Malabar Year." See p. 25 and 34. The town Canura is called by us Cananore (Fr. Bu. 2. 557), in the kingdom of Venáta-näd', which we call Travancore. (Madras Literary So. Journal, 1844, page 73). A native record in the Malayalam language, gives the following list of kings, stating the final year of each reign. I have subjoined the A.D. The sign P. represents "Perumal, or King." The words printed in Italics are titles of the sun.

A.D.	KOLL.	RAJA.
1402	580	Kérala-Kula-Sekhara-Perumal.
1412	588	Sékhara Kula Sekhara P.
1460		Sancara S.V. Rama *Ma'rta'nda* P.
1509	685	*Ravi* varma Perumal.
1566	742	V. *Udaya Márta'nda* P.
1586	762	*Mártanda* Raja.
1666	842	Another *Martanda* R.
1676	852	Attankal-múrti R.
1700	876	Rama Varma Kula Sekhara P.
1728	904	*Martanda* Varma Kula Sekhara P.
1747	933	Padma-näbha-dâsa (i.e., the adorer of Vishnu) Unchi Bala Rama Kula Sekhara P.
1800	976	Bala Rama varma Kula Sé. P.
1809	985	The Queen Gauri' Lacshmi' Rája Ráni'.

In the English Almanac printed at Travancore, in 1848, is a different list of the Rajas of that country, specifying the A.D. dates from 1335 to 1847: but up to 1758 nearly every name is a mere phrase for the Sun: the genealogist fancying that they were of the *Snrya Vamsam*, or Solar race already noticed. No authority is quoted for this list. To the above stated names are added these:

1829	1005	Vanji Bala Rama Varma Kula Sekhara P. R.
1847	1023	The present Raja.

Regarding Chandra-Varma, &c., see Wilson's Descriptive Catalogue, vol. 1, page 69.

Another statement runs thus:

"Raya Wadeyar was sent by the Raya of A'négondi, in A.D. 1610, to govern Chica-Raya-Patan (Chikka means the Lesser, or Junior). He became the first raja of Mysore. He died in 1618 and was succeeded by his

grandson Cha'ma Ra'ya who built a fort at Seringapatam. In 1638 he was succeeded by Immadi Raya: the next was Ra'ma Kant'hi'rava Narasa R: the next, in 1660, was Dodda Deva Raya. Dodda signifies Great, senior, chief. In 1674 Chikka Deva Rai commenced his rule: and Aurungzebe conferred on him the title Ra'ja Jagad-Deva.

[In Colonel Wilks, vol. 1, p. 211, is another genealogy, stating that Chikka D.R. died on 12th December, 1704. Aurungzeb, if he conferred a title at all, would not have given a Hindu epithet.]

"In 1705 the throne was occupied by Kant'hi'rava Narasa R. In 1716 Dodda Krishna Ray. In 1733 Cha'ma R. In 1736 Hyder Ali Bahadar usurped the rule."

[But it is clearly shewn in all the histories that Hyder did not assume the power before A.D. 1755.]

I copy this genealogy from Hickey's (anonymous) Indian Chronogist, printed at Calcutta in 1801 (Appendix, page 90). It is not stated where he obtained this table. I notice it as an instance of the fictitious genealogies and false dates that occur, even regarding a family in modern times. The dates given are merely those of the A.D.

ON SOME FRAUDULENT DOCUMENTS.

In a series of documents extending to a period of a thousand years, few have proved false, and these belong to the two last centuries.

In 1814 was printed, in Paris, "Histoire de l'Inde, ... par M. Collin de Bar, Ancient Magistrat de la cour supérieure de Pondichéry." To this are subjoined "Pièces Justificatives," No. I—XXVI. Several of these pretend to be treaties executed between French officers and the native powers, who bestow certain lands on the French. They are complete with seals, signatures, and dates. The first is between "The Company of France and Bayanor, prince de Bargaret." This is no Indian name either of a person or of a place. The others are equally absurd, and the dates will not stand enquiry.

In the Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses, the French History of Pondichery down to 1750 is given, and in the Modern Universal History, vol. ix. p. 220, that history is recorded from French documents. In these is no mention of such treaties.

In Grose's Voyage to the East Indies, 1772, (vol. 2, page 158) it is stated that in 1754, (the commissioners sitting at Sadras, a Dutch settlement near Carangooly) the French attempted to make terms with the English, basing their claims on these documents (Le Bar. 2. 72), but the forgery was discovered and the conference was broken off. In volumes printed by French writers of more modern days I have seen no notice of these occurrences.

Bonnechose (History of France, 1856,) states that in 1747, La Bourdonnaye besieged and took Madras, which he restored for ten millions. This is also a fable.

Some papers printed in the Proceedings of the Royal Asiatic Society, by Mr. C. M. Whish, (who died in the year 1833) evince his skill in Mathematical investigation and in Sanscrit scholarship. The article *Viga Ganita*, in the Penny Cyclopædia, and pages 325, 326 of the same volume, having mentioned Mr. Whish's discoveries, with a surmise that they may be forgeries, I offer the following description of their origin.

I have reason to believe that Mr. Whish himself was the author. This belief is founded on information given me by Visvambhara Sastri, one of the tutors in the Madras College.

This learned bramhan had been intimately acquainted with Mr. Whish, and assured me in the year 1840, that the Sanscrit stanzas conveying mathematical rules were constructed under Mr. Whish's guidance in A.D. 1820, by Ayya Sastri, a professor of Sanscrit law, who, after being long employed in the College, became a Law Officer in the Court

of Sudr Udalut. Ayya Sastri was a free-thinker and derided all religions. From time to time, while framing these verses, he shewed them to my informant, who laughs at the credulity of the English in believing them ancient.

That the verses cited by Mr. Whish are apocryphal may easily be shewn. In the third volume of the Transactions, p. 509, we have a rule regarding the proportion that the diameter bears to the circumference of a circle. But this is quoted "from the Tantra Sangraham." Now this name denotes a "Summary of Magic." In the East India House, in the Madras College, and in Mr. Whish's own collection of books at the Royal Asiatic Society's Library, there are many books on the Tantras: but no one of them is named the Tantra Sangraham. Nor does this name occur in the Tantra Rajam, in the commentary on the Sarada Tilacam, or other similar treatises, which quote Tāntrica authorities.

Doubtless the Tantras often mention Magic numbers, but use these in a manner as devoid of sound reason as the "Babylonic numbers" alluded to by Horace.

Were a modern professor to write mathematical rules in Greek verse, and attribute them to "Eupolis Cratinus or Aristophanes," the writers of old Comedy, the fraud would not be more daring.

In the Kala Sancalita, page 93, is a note by Mr. Hyne, who states that Mr. Whish ultimately replied that "he had reasons to believe the rules discovered to be modern: observing that not one who used the rules could demonstrate them."

Mr. Whish had a valuable collection of Sanscrit manuscripts: which was presented by his brother to the Royal Asiatic Society's Library in London. Being in the Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu character they probably will be useless in England. They should be sent to the Government Library at Madras.

Another fabrication was described to me by the same bramhan. Before the custom of burning widows was abolished, some enquiries were made in Madras regarding passages in Sanscrit law books, which were said to condemn the practice. Ayya Sastri, being required to produce some texts, readily undertook to fabricate a few laws written in Sanscrit verse, prohibiting such murders.

He took care to quote respectable authors in proof: when these passages were forwarded to Calcutta, the forgery was easily detected; but, adds my informant, an English translation was prepared and published at Madras without any mention of the detection.

The Sthala Puranas (Sanscrit legends regarding the sanctity of the idols worshipped at various pagodas), usually pretend to be extracts from the Skanda Puran, a book of vast extent, of which no complete copy has been discovered. See Wilson's learned Preface to his version of the Vishnu Puran, page xlvi. These furnish additional proof of the scorn of veracity so common among the Hindu framers of legends supporting the local superstitions.

I may adduce another forgery. In the Asiatic Journal for July 1819, (vol. viii., page 28) there are some Sanscrit lines regarding vaccination, describing the process and its effects. The writer quotes a "Sa'ctya Grandham", attributed to Dhanwantari.—Now Dhanwantari is the Indian Hippocrates: and a "Sa'ctya Grandham" "is a treatise on magic and on the worship of Demons." To attribute such a work to a physician is unreasonable.

This statement is very properly criticised in the London Christian Observer for July, 1819, page 441. The author says, "Its minuteness leads me to feel a suspicion that it is a mere forgery."

A letter written by the Abbé Dubois in the year 1805 (and printed in the Asiatic Annual Register for 1806 at the beginning of the Bengal occurrences) regarding Vaccination, is entirely silent regarding all such Sanscrit rules. Dubois was an ignorant man. The respectable chapters in his description of India are copied from Sonnerat without acknowledgement.

HISTORICAL NOTICES.

In the following statements the numeral of the A. D. is stated merely as a mark of reference to the numerical pages: regarding names quoted from Hindu or Musulman Inscriptions: and few of these are dated earlier than A.D. 1000.

In the Journal of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta, 1844, page 421, is a paper by Col. Colin Mackenzie, chiefly collected from native manuscripts, being a "View of Events in the Carnatic from the Dissolution of the Ancient Hindu Government in A. D. 1564 until the Mogul Government was established in 1687 on the conquest of the capitals Bejapoor and Golconda." Among the Mackenzie manuscripts there are several statements framed by natives, in Telugu, Canarese, Tamil or Marata, but of no great value: giving more fictions than facts regarding occurrences earlier than A. D. 1550. Colonel Briggs's "View of the Mahomedan Power," chiefly translated from Ferishta's Persian History of the Deccan, commences in A.D. 1000, and terminates in A.D. 1605, but this excellent work tells little more than the deeds of the conquerors.

In Colonel Wilks's History of Mysore he gives a chronology of the rajas and specifies the A.D. He does not give the Hindu numerals, and his dates earlier than A.D. 1650 are not always accurate.

The following statements as far as A.D. 1600 are chiefly taken from Sanscrit Inscriptions, engraven on rocks or on temples in Southern India, They were transcribed under the directions of Col. Mackenzie, whose messengers seem to have searched the country between the Krishna and Cape Comorin.

The dates A. D. here stated are given as probable: none being recorded before A.D. 1700.

A.D. Probable. INSCRIPTIONS.

990 Banavasi, a town in the Sunda country, on the north west border of Mysore, was ruled by Tailapa D. son of VRD. son of Kama DR. He was a subsidiary to Trailokya Malla Deva.

1002 Sat-ya's'raya A'hava Malla. Also Malli D.R.

1003 Trailokya Malla R.

1008 Tailapa Malla was succeeded by Bizzana D. These names again appear in later years.

1009 Birth of Ra'ma'nuja chari, the Reformer of the Vaishnava creed: it is also placed in 1017 A. D. which is K. 4118. SS. 939 See Fr. Buch. Ham. Mysore, vol. 3 page 470.

1009 Alaca nandana Chacravarti ruled Sri' Salam.

1014 S. V. Gajapati Gaude'swara

1016 Year Nala SS. 938. is the first year of the Chalukya Era: beginning with Tailapa Bizzana D.

1027 A solar eclipse.

1028 Trailokya Malla's brother ruled Kalyanam.

1039 Twentieth year of Trailokya Malla Emperor of the South.

1040 The Tirupati (Tripetty) temples were built.

1046 Tribhuvana Malla ruled Jayanti; his brother Trailokya Malla ruled Siddhavatam (vulgarly called Sedhout) near Kadapa.

1048 First year of Trailokya Malla "A'hava Malla," who is styled Chaluk-ya'bharaṇam, Satya'-ṣraya-Tilacam. His minister was Sri-pati-Daṇḍa-Natha.

1052 Bhulôca Malla.

1053 A'hava Malla D. Trailokya Malla.

1058 Ka'kati Prôlu R. and Nandana R.

1059 This answers to year 1116 of the Vicram a'ditya era, according to Prinsep.

1061 The celebrated theologian Sancar a'ch'ari was living.

1063 The first year of "Cha'lukya Chacravarti Sômēswara D. Trailokya Malla." These titles were borne by father, son, and grandson: but which is which is not clear.

1066 A solar eclipse. Also a great comet. The first year of Bhûlôca Malla.

A.D.

1069 Bho'jà' Rajas reign is supposed by some to begin; and to last 100 years.

1075 Tailapa R. son of Chaluk-ya R.

1086 Sivagiri was ruled by Ten Malei Pa'n-ḍya Vannien,

1088 V. Bhadra R. son of Hari Hara D MDR.

1089 First year of Kulōttunga Chola. Cha'lukya Nūrmiḍi Trailokya Malla.

1091 Na'ra'yana A'hava Malla. From this year Orangallu (Warangole) was ruled by Prata'pa Rudra D. Raṇa Nissanca Malla.

1093 Ḥoisana (or Oisana, or Haysana) Era-yanga D. (son of Vinay -a'ditya) ruled Haliya Belagola.

1095 First year of Ka'la'churya Bhuja Bala Chacravarti BIZZALA D. Also Malla'-la D.

1108 Vicrama Chōla DMR in the Konkan or Kokan.

1110 Kulottunga Chola. See Kōkan genealogy. Na'ra'yana Chacravarti, of the Ya'dava family.

1111 VISHNU VARDHANA, HOISALA, a Chōla King; of the Cha-luk-ya race: ruler of Raja-mahendra-varam, on the Gōda'vari, in the Ve'ngi, or Vēgi country, and of Vijaya'puram (Beejpoor, or Bisnagar), or Vijayanagar. See Chaluk-ya genealogy in page 27. Vishnu Vardhana resided at Ya'dava-puri, now called Tonnūru. (Buch. Mysore, vol. ii, page 75). Wilson (Descr. Catal. vol. 1, page 264,) speaks of a Vishnu Vardhana the seventh of that name. I have shewn that he was the first, or only one. The Hindus never give numerals to their rajas, as 2nd, or 5th, or 7th.

1115 Tribhuvana Malla, who is styled "Gonga," (or conqueror) of Talacca'ḍu, and called Bhuja Bala Vīra Gonga.

1118 First year of Kulottunga Chola.

1121 Cha'luk-ya Tribhuvana Malla, also called Trailo'kya Malla, or monarch of three countries.

1123 Vicrama Chola DMR.

1124 From this time, SS. 1047, until SS. 1361, the rulers were the "Reddis," or petty barons. Beginning of the reign of Chalukya Bhūlōca Malla, king of Kal-ya'nam.

1131 "The Kēsari family, in (Orissa) O'ḍhra Dēṣ, was dethroned by Chóra Ganga, or Sávanga Dēva (error for Sa'ranga Dhara?) a chieftain from the Carnatic." (Metrop.*)

1132 "Da'malūr in the Guntoor country, was ruled by Gonk-Arasu," (or the Terrible Chief. In Kannadi, Gonku is terror, and Arasu is king). Dra'xa-ra'm, near Rajamahendry, was ruled by Velana'ṭi Gonkaiia.

1133 Year 1390 of the Samvat reckoning. Ba'la Bha'scara Gajapati, son of Ganapati. The names Gajapati 'lord of elephants,' Ganapati 'ruler of the host;' and Aswapati, 'captain of horse,' were titles assumed by the Vaddeh rajas of the Odhra (Orissa) country, who became powerful about A.D. 1144. This answers to the 'Samvat' 1390, as stated by Dr. Mill in Prinsep's Journal, June, 1836, page 345.

1134 Gajapati Visvambhara D. was crowned, his minister was Gópa Ráz Ra'manna.

1135 Vajaya'ditya became ra'ja, KALI year 4236.

1137 Jagad-eca-Malla, Gorasa R. became king of the 'Three Realms.' His capital was Kalya'ṇam. He ruled for fifty years. Vishnu Vardhana is now styled 'RR. Narendra,' or emperor, ruling Raja-mahendra-varam,' that is, the 'city of the great king.'

1140 Accession of PC. Ya'dava Na'ra'yana Prauḍha Pratapa Chacravarti MDR.

1141 End of Kulōttunga Chola's reign.

1143 Vijaya A'ditya R. (See 1135.)

1144 A Solar eclipse.

* See Chronological Tables, by McBurney and Neil. Glasgow, 1857, forming part of the Encyclopædia Metropolitana. The notices regarding India are few, and not always correct. I cite this book as "Metrop."

A.D.

1145 Sá'ntala Dēvi, queen of Vishnu Vardhana is named as holding the Jaina religion.

1148 Vishnu Vardhana Ya'dava R., a chief of the Yadu race.

1149 Kulōttunga Chōl'a DR.

1150 First year of Nūrmidi Tailapa, who is styled "Cha'luk-ya Trailōkya Malla Tailapa." Also called Nūrmidi Tailapa R. of the Cha'lukya family.

1151 Gajapati DMR. Also Mura'ri Kēsava DMR. Bhuja-bala (i. e., Strong i' th' arm.) V. Na'ra'yaṇa A'hava Malla D. "Orissa was ruled by Chora Ganja who now was succeeded by Ganjēswara D. who ruled from the Ganges to the Gōda'-vari." (Metrop.) I can find no evidence for this statement.

1152 Cha'luk-ya Tribhuvana Malla.

1153 V. Vijaya DMPV.

1154 Mallio Arjana D. ruled Vijaya-nagaram.

1155 Orangallu (Warangole) was ruled by Balla'la R.

1156 First year of Bizzala: whose titles are "Kalachurya Nija-Bhuja-Bala Chacravarti, (i. e. the despotic emperor.) Tribhuvana Malla (i.e. lord of the three kingdoms) BIZZANA (or Bijjala) D. Also styled Trailokya Malla Nūrmidi Tailapa, Kulottunga Chōla.

1157 At Sri ca' cō lam (vulgarly Chicacole) Ananta Daṇḍa Pa'la was succeeded by Sanga R.

1158 R. Sōvi D. . . and V. Gonka DR.

1159 Bhuja-bala V. Nalla Siddi D. Chola M. R. was ruler of Nellu'r. He fought a battle against Malla D. Soma D., ruler of Pottapi.

1160 The Lingavant creed was founded by Basava.

1162 Ka'kati'ya Rudra DR.

1162 Ka'kati'ya Chacravarti Tribhuvana Malla D. who is also styled (in the Canarese language) Kaṭṭ arasu, or Gonk Arasu, meaning "The terrible raja." It is a title like "His Excellency."

A.D.

1164 The celebrated theologian Ra'ma'nuja' cha'ri was living.

1167 Bizzala R. is succeeded by his son Ka'la'churya Chac. R. Mura'ri Sōvi D. or (Sōyi D.) who ruled the Kontala De's'am.

1168 Death of BASAVA the founder of the Jangam heresy.

1170 "Ka'kati-Chac. Ka'la-Mura'ri-Sōyi-D. Kakatiya Ganapati was succeeded by his son, bearing the same name.

1171 Kulóttunga Chóla

1176 A'hava Malla-Ya'dava-Kalachurya Chacravarti-Raṇa-Nissanca-Malla-Sancama D. These seem to be titles of one raja; also called Na'rayaṇa Chac., whose reign began in this year.

1177 Chaluk-ya Tribhuvana Malla ruled Banavasi, in the Soonda country.

1179 Tribhuvana Malla Bilvuri (or Bilpuri) Bizzana D. Gonka R. ruled the Vēgi or Vēngi country. He was the son of Anni R. son of Erra Bhupal: son of Kuḍiya Varma.

1181 Vishnu Vardhana (Hoisala) V Balla'-la D.

1182 Kala'churya Chacravarti, Someswara D. son of Trailokya Malla.

1185 V. Balla'la D. Hoisala Nanga Vishnu D.R. ruled at Dora Samudram (often miscalled Dwara Samudram). Bhuvan-aika D. Malla R. (i. e. The prince of the whole land).

1187 The fiftieth year of Jagad Eca Malla (i. e. 'the one ruler of the land') .

1188 I'swara D.

1191 First year of Ya'dava Narayana, Bhuja bala, Prata'pa Chacravanti Hoisala V. Batta'la D. Gaṇapti DMR.

1191 Nrisimha DR., son of Vishnu Vardhana.

1195 Malla R. "servant of Telunga R." "Mallapa D. Choḍa R."

1198 Death of the poet Ticanna Sōmaya'ji. In another record it is placed in the next year of the same name (Ka'layneṭi) sixty years later. Gopal R. son of Tiruvengala R.

A.D.

1199 Singana D. began his reign. But it is in some records dated 1209.

Sada' Siva, (a Jaina by creed) ruled as minister until this time: according to the record given in Buchanan's Mysore, vol. 3., p. 216. But this is uncertain.

M. Man'dal E'swara Ka'rta VD.

1202 V. Balla'la D. Mallapa D. Chacravarti

1203 Ba'çaya D. Chola MR.

1204 Niṣṣanca PC. Hoisana SV. Balla'la D.

1205 Gaṇapati DMR. This is year "Samvat" 1262.

1206 Cadamba R. See Fr. Bu. Mysore 3. 233.

1208 Hoisana V. Balla'la D. Narasimha.

Kadamba R. Chacravarti ruled Sa'vanur, and Banavasi (Buch. Mys. 3., p. 112).

1209 Ya'dava-Na'ra'yana- P. Cha.-Tribhuvana-Malla-Singini-D. (or Simhana.) begins to reign.

1212 Bhuja-bala V. Malla D. Bhûpa'la lived about this time.

1213 Ganapati DR. (A Saiva name.)

1214 Ganḍa Gōpāla Tiru Kālatti D Chola MR.

1215 Yadava Nar. P. Ch.

1217 Ra'ma Na'ra'yana D. Also V Malla D.

1218 V. Ba'lla D Hoisana. (A Jaina name.)

1220 Ka'damba Chacr. At this time Bengal was ruled by Kutb-uddín, the Sultan, King of Delhi.

1221 D.-Arasu-Nurmidi-Tailapa. But Ka'kat'iya Prata'pa Rudra DMR. (who was of the *Reddi*, or farmer tribe) was the ra'ja's minister.

1225 Siddaiia (son of DMR.) ruled Ka'nchi (Conjevaram).

1226 Açça1a (or Utsula) DMR., ruled Vencatagiri.

1227 Simhana D.

1228 Hoisana V. Narasimha D.

1230 End of reign of Kákatí Gaṇapati.

1231 V. Malla D.

1232 Tiruk-kálita D.-Chōla-MR.

1233 Kulōttunga Rājendra Chōla.

1235 Hoisana V., Balla'la D. And also SVP. Vicrama DMR.

1236 Hoisala Sri' Dhara So'm'ṣwara D.

A.D.

[A Saiva name. Hitherto we seldom find a Vaishnava name.]

1237 Simhana - R.- Chaluk - ya - Náráyan'a-Nalla-Sidda-D. ruled the Vēngi country (about Rajamahendry). Gonḍa Gōpāla Tiruk - Kalita - D. - Chóla - MR. ruled Nellūru.

1240 End of the reign of Kumára Kákatíya Rudra DMR. Simhana R. The Black Pagoda was erected to Jagannath (vulgarly Juggernaut), at Puri, in the O'dhra country; which is by the English called Orissa. The temple was finished in A.D. 1299.

1241 So'vi - DR. - Baiia - Chola begins his reign. Gaṇapati R. is succeeded by his son Kákatí Rudra D., who ruled until A.D. 1203.

1242 Srī Havaṇi Wadayar was a ruler in the country now called Mysore.

1244 Simhana R. There are no records regarding these petty rulers.

1245 "Hari-Hara R." Also Sómēṣwara, son of Bukka R. Also Kumuda Hara, ruler of Bíradéra Arasu. This title Arasu is the Kannadi word for Rája. These inscriptions are not easily legible on the rock.

1247 Takk-arasu Gangaiia DMR. At this time Trailo'kya Malla V. Náráyaṇa ruled Kalyánam. This town is 35 miles (west-by-south) from Beder, in the Nizam's country.

1249 This is year 425 of the Kollam era.

1251 S. Kannara DRV. Malla D.

1252 Hoisala V. Balla'la D., Ka'katí Gaṇapati D. ruled Orangallu (Warangole).

1253 Vīra Bukka R., the first "Golla" (shepherd) raja of the Kannadi country, which bramhans afterwards called Karṇa'ṭaca. He built Vijaya-nagaram: which the Portuguese and French called Bisnagar. It was ultimately usurped by Narasinga, by whose name foreigners called the land.

1255 Eclipse of the moon—noted in an inscription.

A.D.

1256 Kannara D. Gangaiia Sáhin'i. Here we find the first documents, very few, written in the Telugu language.

1257 V. Ball'la D. Gan'apati R.

1259 Kannara D. In these dark ages no events are recorded.

1260 Níla-kantha-Náyac . . Also Ka'ma (or Ka'mba) DR.

1261 Ka'kati'ya Gan'apati. Death of Ganda Pendéra—i.e. "the illustrious"—Zânuga (or Zannuga) DMR. Bramha Ra'xasa Siddaiia D.

1262 Tripur-ântaca DR., son of Chola D.

1263 Pa'ndya De'v' a'lv' e'ndra Arasu was ruler of the Tamil lands.

1264 V. Balla'la D.

1265 MRM. Ganda Go'pa'la Tiruk Ka'llatti D. Chola MR.

1266 Ka'katiya Rudra D., from SS. 1190 until 1241, was raja of "E'ca Sila Nagaram" (One-rock-town), the place marked by a lone or single rock; also called Oran-gallu, which word means "Single-stone:" now called Orangolu or Warangole by the English, and Arinkil by the French. Ganda Pendéra (i.e. 'the hero') Mura'ri Na'ra'yana Bramha-ra'xasa (i.e. the giant) Zannaiia DMR. was raja of Kanchi (which we call Conjevaram).

1269 Vishnu Vardhana is placed by some in this year; but more correct statements place him ninety years earlier.

1270 Bramha-ra'xasa (i.e. the giant) Tripur-a'ntaca (a title of Siva) DMR. Also called Zannaiia DMR. First year of the Ya'dava rajas, of whom the first bears the titles—"Ya'dava-Na'ra'yana-Praudha-Prata'pa-Chacravarti-Sri Ra'ma Chandra-D." Here Chacravarti—'emperor'—is a title assumed by a petty baron.

1271 A solar eclipse.

1272 SPC. Hoisana V. Narasimha D., at Dora (not Dwara)-samudram; which is also called Hăleh-bídu (or Old Forest) Wilks, vol. 1, p. 10, calls it Dhoor Summooder.

A.D.

1273 V. Rama Chandra D.

1274 Ganda Pendêra Amba R.

1275 Dêvanna Amritaiia.

1276 Ra'ma Chandra D.

1277 Ka'kati Prata'pa Rudra DMR.
Ganda Pendera Bramha Ra'xasa Zannaiia DMR. This appears to be a title assumed by the "Reddi Varu," petty barons, who ruled the Telugu country from SS. 1047–1361; that is, A.D. 1125—1439. The title Reddi is translated in Sanscrit, by Bhúpati—that is, Lord of the land; or King.

1278 Hoisana Narasimha D. In this year the Black Pagoda at Jagannath was completed.

1279 Ra'ja-nagar—afterwards called Raja-mahendra-varam, which the English call Rajamundry—was ruled by V. Chola MR., younger brother of Ra'je'ndra Cho'la; whose son Ra'ja Ra'z abdicated in favour of V. Chola MR.

1280 Trailokya Malla DR.

1281 Pólaya Reddi ruled Kondavídu.

1282 Rama Chandra DR. of the Yádava race.

1283 Ranga RMR.

1284 Hoisana V. Narasimha D.

1286 Hari Hara R. was succeeded by Praudha R. And A'négondi was ruled by Sómanna.

1287 Hoisana ruled Gand'icóta.

1288 V. Narasimha D. Yádava R. Another ruler at this time was Nága D. Gonki D.

1289 Ráma Chandra D.
Here (SS. 1211) begins the Shozha (Chola) reckoning, called Srihi (vulgarly Shree-hee): probably 'Srih.' It lasted only a few years, and is nowhere explained.

1290 Sri-Kākōlam (vulgarly Chicacole) was ruled from SS. 1081—1213 (A.D. 1159—1291) by the Orangólu dynasty: from that time to 1273 [A.D. 1351] Kàkatiya Pratápa Rudra DR. ruled Srika'kōlam. He was of the (Reddi

A.D.

caste) baronial family. He ruled E'ca-sila Nagaram [i.e. Orangolu] "One-rock-town," which is now called "Wanti-mitta"—i.e. Single mount. Ferishta (Briggs, i., 403) speaks of Rudra D., where in the English version it is wrongly written Ludder Deo, the Raja of Wurungole.

1291 Nandana Chacravarti. Also V. Nara-simha RMR. "At this time the barons (Reddi-va'rla Samastha'nam) were rising into power. A terrible famine (Ferish. 1, 301)."

1292 End of the reign of Srī Kuma'ra-Ka'katiya-Prata'pa-Gaṇapati-Rudra-Deva [also called Kakati Rudra D., the 2nd ?], who ruled Sri'ca'cō'lam for fifty-one years.

1293 Alá-ud-Dín [nephew of Jallál-ud-din Fíróz, emperor of Delhi] marched with his army into the Decan. [See Briggs's Ferishta, vol. 1, p. 304.]

1294 He invaded the Karnatic, and attacked Rama-Deva at Devagiri—since called Daulat-abad—who was not ruler of the Maratas, as Colonel Briggs intimates, but King of the Kannadi, or Karna'tak, south of the Marata country. Ala'yud-Dín conquered Ra'jamahéndravavam* on the Góda'vari, and Kalbarga, north-east of Beejapoor.

1295 Balla'la DR.; whom Ferishta [see Briggs, vol. 1, p. 373] calls Bilal Dew.

1296 Anavotu Reddi, a local baron. Also Sôyi D.

1298 Manḍēla - Bramha - Ra'xasa - Penḍēra-Amba DMR. was the ruler of the Vallūri country, at Muriki-na'ḍu.

1299 The Black Pagoda in Orissa was completed.

1300 An eclipse of the moon at full. Achyuta-Prata'pa-Rudra MR.

1303 About this time Orangal—which Ferishta spells "Arankil"—was conquered by Ala-ud-Din.

* The compiler of this volume was living there in 1825.

A.D. SS.

1304 Manḍēla - Bramha - Ra'cshasa - Ganḍa-Penḍēra-Tripura'ri D. This was a petty lord.

1305 Hari-Hara R., of Vijaya-nagar, died; he was succeeded by his son Prauḍha DR.

1306 The Pathans conquered Deoghar.

1307 Ana Vēma Reddi was ruler of Kon-ḍavīūu.

1309 "Eca-sila-nagaram," or "One-rock-fort," (Orangolu) the capital of Pratapa Rudra, whom Ferishta (Briggs, vol. 1, p. 371) calls Ludder Rao, of Wurun-golu, ruler of the ("Zelingani") Telugus, was conquered by the Musulmans, under Ala'-ud-Din; who extended his conquests southwards.

1312 The Musulmans, having conquered the Telugu country, laid waste the countries of Marata and Kannadi, and marched into the Tamil lands, going as far as the Calicut (Kallēē-koṭa) and Collam (Quilon) provinces, on the Mo-abbar (vulgarly Malabar)* coast. See Ferishta, in Briggs, vol. 1, p. 373-9.

1313 Chicca Vadayar (literally minor king) minister of Chola R., a ruler of Kannadi, or Maisúr (Mysore) country . . . R. Zuṭṭu Ellanka Gonka Reddi, son of Pratápa Rudrapa. These rajas were by caste Sudras.

1314 Pratápa V. Bha'nu D.

1316 V. Balla'la R. This raja is styled "Ya'dava Vishnu Vardhana PCh. Hoisala Bhuja-bala SV. Balla'la DR."

1318 Kuma'ra Ka'katiya Prata'pa Rudra D. ruled Orangolu from SS. 1190—1242 (A.D. 1268—1320). In his days the Ramayan was translated by Bha'scara into Telugu. There were in succession

* "The Mahomedans of India, in common with the Arabs, call all the west coast of India 'Maabir,' or the Landing Place, from their making it after they leave Arabia." [Briggs, vol. 1, p. 373, note.] This name was applied to both coasts of India. And the Portuguese changed it into Malabar. [See Genesis, xxxii. 23. The place of crossing over.]

A.D.

Vaḍḍeh Reddis (barons). 1, Pólaya (or Próli) Ve,ma Reddi ruled Duggira'la in the Palina'ḍu (Palnand) country; 2, Ana-vótu Reddi ruled thirty years; 3, his younger brother Ana Véma Reddi; 4, The Reddi of Kuma'ra giri; 5, Raça Ve'ma Reddi; the Reddis were "Súdra Doralu," or Serf-barons in the Conda-vídu country.

1319 A.H. 719. The Musulmans conquered Guzerat and part of Mo-abbar. This is now called Malabar.

1321 Another Musulman invasion of "Tu-lingana," the Telugu country. Rudra D., wrongly named Ludder Deo, was besieged in Orangolu. (Briggs, 1, 403.) Sangama R. had five sons; 1, Hari-hara; 2, Kampa; 3, Bukka R.; 4, Márapa; 5, Mudgapa R. The priests and counsellors of these rajas were Mad'hava Chárya and Sayana' Charya. A Sanscrit Inscription dated Dhatu, SS. 1317, states this, and adds a list of his conquests, asserting universal domi-nion. The document is given in the Asiatic Researches, 1807, vol.ix., p. 405.

1322 Kulóttunga Chola ruled the Sri-ran-gam (Trichinápali) country.*

1323 Hari-Hara R. ruled the Telugu country from SS. 1245—1257 (A.D. 1323—1335). His father was A'rvéṭi Bucca R., also called SVPDMR. of the Golla (herdsman's) caste.

1327 The Moghuls invaded the north-western provinces of Hindustan, and were marching to Delhi, but accepted a ransom and withdrew. [Ferishta, vol. 1, p. 225 and 413.]

1328 Prauḍha DR. is succeeded by his son Vijaya DR.

1331 Vidyáraṇya Swa'mi wrote his com-mentaries on the Védas.

1333 Trai-lókya-nátha D.

1334 Manu-maya D. Chóḍa MR. (more correctly Shozha), son of Bram

To him the poet Ticcanna S

dedicated his translation of the

Ra'ma'yan.

1336 Hari Hara R. founded Vijaya nagar (Bij nugger) which is also called Vidyá'-nagar, Pa'ndava Vijaya' puram, or Raya-Patna'm.

1338 S. Ranga RMR. At this time Próli Reddi founded "Kunḍiní-Patṇam," (Condavíḍu).†

1340 Prauḍha DR. is succeeded by Véma Reddi.

1341 The Musulmans, under Turkish generals, invaded "Dhakkan," (the Ahmednagar territory.)

1344 Balla'la D. ruled Vijayanagar. V. Kampena Waḍayar [or Odayaru, plural, kings, in the Kannadi language.]

1346 'DRMR,' or 'SVPDMR.' Appa Cavi, the critic and Telugu Grammarian, lived about this time.

1347 Tribhuvana Malla. This was now an empty title: for the Musulmans ruled the land. Daulataba'd and Warangolu were under Ein-ul-Mulk, a servant of Sultan Mohammad Toghlak, while Bidar (Beeder, Bednore) and Kalbarga were under "Ala-ud-din." that is, "Niza'm Bhairí," governor of Sambul. He was killed in this year. See Briggs's Fe-rishta, vol. 1, page 428—9. This was the origin of the Bahmini Sultans. This title, often misprinted 'Bhamini,' is said to be meant for "Braminical." Buchanan's Mysore, vol. 3, page 115.

1350 V.S. A'rvéṭi Bukka Rayalu (the golla, or herdsman) succeeded his father, Hari-Hara R., at A'négondi.

1352 SYN-Bhuja-bala-PCV - Ra'ma - Chan-dra.

* In the History given in Col. Wilkes's Mysore, vol. i., page 34—64, a system of dates is used, which has not proved to be correct.

† The Chronology in the Encyclopædia Metropo-litana describes several occurrences, but proof is wanting. Thus, "The population of Delhi was transplanted to Dowlatabad, in the Deccan," (page 266). This is a strange, wild story: the places are more than a thousand miles apart.

A.D.

1353 Mummad'i Nayak Reddi.

1356 DRMR. This date is A.H., 757.

1358 Ana Vema Reddi. Anabótu Reddi. In his days Bommana Poetu Razu translated the Bhagavat from Sanscrit into Telugu verse.

1360 Vijayanagar (Beejnugger, Bisnagur) was ruled by SV. Bucca. Reddi, who now was styled Hari Hara Prata'pa V. Gaud'éṣwara; also called Prata'pa Kapil E'ṣwara. He ruled for sixty years. See A.D. 1422.

1361 Prolu, or Hastina'puram, or A'négonda, was ruled by Anavótu Vema (or, bótu).

1362 Anavótu was succeeded by SV. Bucca R.

1364 Vijaya nagar was ruled by Bukka Ra'ya.

1369 Anavóta Nayudu. In this year SS. 1291, the Basava Puran, in the Kannadi language, was completed. Muhammad Shah Bahmini (the First) invaded the Dakkan, and conquered Vijayanagar.

1370 Man'ava'la-maha'-Muni, the Hindu Saint, the disciple of Bha'shya ca'rlu.

1371 Kampena W. ruled Maisūr?

1372 Bukka RW. ruled Dora Samudram. His queen was Honna' Devi', or "Golden Lady."

1374 Muhammad Shah, Bahmini (the First) after ruling seventeen years, was succeeded by Múja'hid Shah. Briggs's Ferishta, 2, 328.

1376 Bukka R., also Véma R. and "Déva Nripati." These were the latest Reddis who ruled the land.

1378 Muja'hid Khan was succeeded by Da'ood Khan Bahmini; he soon was murdered, and the next ruler was Mahmood Shah Bahmini.

1381 Hari Hara R., son of Bukka R., came to the throne, and was styled Praudha DR. (*Sed qu.*) His vizeer was Bhava-du'ru Odayar. These titles denote that these rajas were worshippers of Siva, or Lingavants.

A.D.

1384 'Hari Hara R.,' ruler of Vijanagamar, was succeeded by his son, who reigned about fifty years; he is often styled Praudha DR., or else simply Deva Raya, or else SVPDR. His minister was Bhavaduru Wadayar.'

1388 End of the reign of Feroze Toghluk, emperor. A statement made by him is given in Ferishta, 1, 462, which shews the cruelty of the preceding Musulman rulers. "It has been usual in former times to spill Mahomedan blood on trivial occasions, and for small crimes, to mutilate and torture men by cutting off their hands and feet, noses and ears, putting out eyes, &c., &c., by crucifixion, by flaying alive, &c., &c." All these he had abolished. We must hope that his clemency was not extended to Mahomedans alone.

1390 'Ellanka Gonka Reddi, son of Pratápa Rudra.'

1392 'Kātam Reddi Vema Reddi ruled Pithāpuram in the Rajamahendri district. His son was Māra Reddi, and his son, Vèma Reddi was ("hastacu") minister under Komara'dri Reddi of Addanki-nagar.'

1393 Mahmood III. became emperor of India.

1396 A famine, called Durgā Dēvi' Xa'mam, began; and lasted twelve years; it ruined the country between the Gōda'varí and the Krishna. Duff's Marata History, I., 59.

1397 'Ganga D.' ruled Chōl'a; Also 'Vēma Reddi.' ?

1398 Deva R., raja of Vijaya nagar, invaded Kulburga? Ferishta (Briggs's translation) vol. 2, page 372, 373, gives long details regarding Deo Ray (i. e., DRMR.) who was, by guile, slain by the invaders.

1400 'SVDR. Wadeyar' ruled Udaya'giri.

1402 'Ganga D. Chola.'

1404 'Ana Vēma Reddi ruled the Vēgi (or Vēngi') country, in the Rajamahendri

A.D.

district; his son ruled Aḍḍanki, and his son was Malla Reddi. Vema was conquered by Feroz Shah, who married his daughter, and who besieged DRMR, in Vijaya nagar.

1410 'Prata'pa DR. Trailókya R.' (Buch. Mys. 3. 165.)

1415 'Kāṭam Reddi. Also Praudha R. Also Rāça Véma Reddi, son of Ana Vema Reddi.'

1416 Death of Vidya'ranya Swa'mulu.

1417 Hari-Hara-R. is succeeded by his son 'VPDR.' Feroz Shah again attacked DRMR., but was defeated.

1418 Vijaya Bukka R. is succeeded by Palla Bukka R.

1419 DRMR. of Vijayanagar leagues with Krishna R. of Orangolu, against Ahmad Shah, who succeeded Ferozu Shah. Briggs, p. 406.

1420 A grievous famine in the Deccan.

1422 Death of Bukka R. (alias SVPDMR.) who ruled Vidya'nagar for sixty years. His son Hari Hara DR. and his grandson Praudha DR. are often, like him, styled merely DR.

1425 Prata'pa Kuma'ra DRMR. ruled Vijayanagar.

1426 VR. Wadeyar.

1430 KRISHNA RAYALU'S reign began about this time. He was a great patron of literature. VPDR. at Vijaya'nagar. Also Timmappa Wadeyar. And DRMR. son of Vijaya RMR.

1432 Viswa-na'tha Nayudu. Also Vema Reddi, son of Alla'd'a Bhúpa'l.

1434 A petty raja named Krishna R. appears to have died in "SS. 1387 Tarana," [A.D. 1464]. Several Telugu historians were mistaken in fancying this to be the more illustrious raja, the patron of celebrated poets, who ruled until A.D. 1529.

1435 'Mummad'i Praud'ha R., ruled (SS. 1357—1402) A.D. 1435—1480. At this time A'dava'ni [vulg. Adhoni] was ruled by 'Ya'dava R., son of Pralaya Ca'véri R. son of Açça ppa R.' At this time the Musulmans invaded Dind'igal. "SVPDMR." ruled Penugonda.

1437 Upéndra D. Shozha. At this time the Musulmans did not use fire-arms. See A.D. 1510.

1439 End of the rule of the Reddis: who were lords of Kondavi'du.

1440 DRMR. Praudha DR. Narasa R. ruled Anantapuram and Kamptee.

1443 PDRMR. of Vijayanagar rebelled against Ala-ud-din Shāh, but after three battles, was quelled and offered tribute. Ferishta, vol. 2, p. 432.

1445 VPDR. son of V. Vijaya Bukka R.

1447 V. Narasimha Rayalu. At this time India was shared by thirteen independent Musulman princes. Ferishta, vol. 4, p. 555. In southern India the Bramhans chiefly worshipped Vishnu; some honoured Siva; some wore the lingam; there were many Jainas. Most of the Sudras and mālahs (pariars) worshipped the "Ammavāru," or rural goddesses and rustic deities, Poturazu, Anca-lamma, Maisamma, (from whom Mais-ur, or Mysore was named), Gangamma and the like; who were still adored as late as A.D. 1850.

1448 "Kapil-éndra Gajapati."

1449 Immadi DR. V. Narasa Rayalu was succeeded by Krishna R.; this was *not* the patron of literature.

1450 Mallic' A'rjuna R., son of DRMR., also called Mummaḍi Praudha R. ruled Vijayanagar.

1451 'Manga R.'

1452 War in the Kōkan (Concan), between two Musulman chiefs. Ferishta, vol. 2, p. 436—448.

1454 R. Sékhara R.

1455 'Vara-Kara-Pa'nḍien' apparently ruled the Srí Rangam (Trinchināpali) country.

1456 'First year of 'Sa'luva DR. (Buch. Mysore, vol. 3, p. 166). This was 'Sa'luva Tirumala DMR., son of Gôpa

A.D.

DMR., who ruled a part of the Chola (Shozha) country.

1457 V. Pratapa MDR. (also called Praud'ha DR.) ruled Penagond'a. His son Vijaya DR. ruled Vijaynagar.

1458 The Musulmans overran the Telugu country, but were defeated at Orangallu, the capital. [Ferishta, vol. 2, p. 529.] The title Niza'm-ul-Mulk-Bhairaví was bestowed by Emperor Humayûn on a Hindu who became a Musulman. [Fer. p. 521.]

1459 Beginning of the reign of Rama R., who is also called DRMR. This raja ruled for about seventy years. Also Vijaya Ranga Socca Linga Nayu.

1460 S. Mallic-Arjuna R. A rebellion by Musulman generals against the Emperor Humayûn, who subdues them and puts them to death by torture. [Ferishta, vol. 2, p. 462.] He dies, and is succeeded by Nizâm Sha'h, against whom the rajas of Orissa and Rajamandry rebel. [p. 466.] The Gajapati rajas ruled Condapilli and the O'd'hra[Orissa] country. Hiriya Bhairava D. ruled Nagar.

1462 Sultan Mahmood, of Malwa, invades Ahmedabad and Bidar.

1464 Death of Krishna Rayalu, a petty raja, of whom nothing is known—not the celebrated patron of literature—who died in [SS. 1451] A.D. 1529, sixty-five years later. The date is recorded in a popular verse.

1465 A petty war was waged by Bramhi Nayudu in Palnaud (Palli-na'd'u, in the Guntoor country). Katha'ri Saluva Narasinga DMR. ruled at Vidyanagar. The Portuguese writers called him Narasinga, and fancied that this was the name of the country of which the capital was "Bisnagur," that is, Vijayanagar.

1467 Virûpa'xa RDRMR. ruled Vijayanagar. The Musulmans were spreading through many districts without regular battles.

A.D.

1471 Katha'ri Sa'luva Narasingaiia DMR. ruled Masulipatam, Vijayanagar, &c. [Ferishta, vol. 2, p. 498.] Muhammad Shah invaded the Orissa and Rajamendri countries.

1474 A famine for two years in the "Tailang," or Tylung, or Telung [i.e. Telugu] countries. [Ferishta, vol. 2, p. 494.] Hari Hara R.

1475 V. Pa'nd'ya D. Nalâra'ma S. Ranga R.

1476 S. Ranga R. Narisimha DMR.

Sada' Siva's minister was Tirumalaiia, of Gutti [vulgarly Ghooty]. He was the son of S. Ranga R, son of A'rvêți Rama R., who was styled Cha'lukya Narayaņa.

1477 R. Sa'hini Na'gani Vencata-pati Nayudu. Until this time the inscriptions are in Sanscrit. A few are now written in Kannadi or Telugu.

1478 Virûp-a'csha R.

The "Metrop." Tables regarding India, under A.D. 1478, notice the "death of Kapila Rudra (misprinted Judra) Deva, adopted son of the Surya Vamsam, in Orissa, on the banks of the Krishna." But this river is far south of Orissa. "He was succeeded by Purushottama D." [See note in page 43

1479 Muhammad Shah plundered Kanchi' (Conjevaram, as we call it) and Masulipatam, in the dominions of Narasinga R.

1481 Virûp-a'xa R. crushed the merciless ("Pa'-lé-ga'r") barons.

Also Mallic-Arjuna R. Mohummud Shah murdered his (prime minister) vizeer. Ferishta, vol. 2, p. 509.

1482 Siva R., of Vijayanagar, sent an army against Goa. From 1481 to 1501 Narasinga R. ruled.

1483 Death of Mohammad Shah Bahmini the first. His successor was second of the name.

1485 Praudha R. was hitherto Viceroy, and was now succeeded by V. Narasinga R. Feuds arise among the Musulman rulers.

1486 Kawa'm ul Mulk (senior), ruler of Rajamandri, seized Orangolu; and was

A.D.

slain in a civil war among the courtiers. Finally Niza'm ul Mulk gained the mastery, and became vizier to Mahommed Shah, appointing Kowa'm ul Mulk (junior) ruler of the Telugu country. Then Mahmûd Shah ordered all his viziers to be slain by Dila'var Kha'n.

1487 Ra'machandra R.

1488 Virûpa'xa R. Also V. Narasanna R.

1489 V. Nanzaiia R. Wadayar.

End of the reign of Rama Raya, also titled DMR., who ruled from SS. 1381 until 1411. [A.D. 1459—1489.]

1490 Nizam ul Mulk is slain by King Mahmood, his master; to murder whom a plot was laid. Three days' massacre in Bidar-Ahmadaba'd. The Sultan's troops were defeated. Ferishta vol. 2, p. 543 and 586.

1491 Virûpa'xa R. is succeeded by Katha'ri-Sa'luva-Immadi-Narasimha DMR.

1492 At this time no fire-arms were known in India. See Briggs's Ferishta, vol. 2, p. 533.

1493 Sa'luva Timma Raz is vanquished at Beejnugger (Vijaya-nagar), by Yûsef A'dilkhan. Ferishta, vol. 3, p. 12. Condapilli and Bezoad'a were ruled by Mallaya M. Pa'trulu. Muhammad Bhamini was ruler of the Deccan. See Asiatic Annual Register, vol. 1., "Miscellany," page 156.

1495 Narasa R. succeeded Sa'lava Narasinga R. Meanwhile Sultan Kulli-Kutb-ul-Mulk-Hamdani was appointed governor of (Orangulu) the Telugu and Gōdavari countries. Fer., vol. 2, page 544.

1496 The Vad'd'eh Ra'zulu (Orissa rajas, as the English write the name), or Gajapatis, "elephant lords," commenced their rule. The first was Vi'ra Bhadra Gajapati, son of Pra'tapa Rudra, son of Purushōttam Gajapati, They ruled the Kalinga and Andhra country. These are the same as the Ganapati family.

The Musulman ruler of Ahmada'bad (Bidar) rebelled against the emperor Sicandar Lôdi. Ferishta, vol. 3, p. 16 and 18. Civil wars between Musulmans. No fire-arms.

1498 Praudha R. was succeeded by V. Narasimha DR. at Covilguntla, in Cadapa. The Portuguese, under Vasco-de-Gama first landed in India, 14th May, at Ca'na'núr, Calli'co'ta, Collam, Kochi, which they call Cananore, Calicut, Quilon, and Cochin, in Moabbar, which they call Malabar.

See Briggs, vol. 3, p. 502, summary of statements made by Portuguese writers.

1499 Trinetra Katha'ri Sa'luva-Immadi-DR.-Narasimha R. Wadeyar, Trailokya R. was nominal ruler of the Carnatic (see Bu. Ham. Mysore, vol. 3, p. 164). He ruled at A'négondi and Haiga. Trinetra (the three-eyed, an epithet of Siva) seems to be another phrase for Trailōkya, or Tribhuvana. He ruled until 1501.

D. Arasu (this word means king) WV. Nanja R. Also SV. Bhairava W. These were petty rajas.

1500 The Sa'mûri of Kallicōta, whom the Portuguese call Zamorin, defeated and deposed the raja of Kochi.

On the 17th of September, Vasco de Gama cannonaded Kallícota [Calicut]. "The Indians used fire-ships."

Thus far the record has chiefly been drawn from Inscriptions, written in Sanscrit, Kannadi, Telugu, and Persian. We now commence the Modern History of the Peninsula; still using Hindu inscriptions and records, but adding the statements made by Portuguese, French, and English authors.

HISTORICAL RECORDS.

A.D.

1501 End of the reign of Saluva Narasinga R., ruler of the Karnátaca.

1502 The Sámúri R. conquered the R. of Kochi.

1503 Immadi Kathari Narasinga R. Albuquerque arrives in India with nine ships. The Portuguese invaders erroneously called the country Narasinga.

1505 The Portuguese invaded Ceylon. Thirteen ships arrive at Calicut from Portugal.

1506 The Musulmans contend among themselves concerning tenets of faith. Albuquerque returns to Europe.

1507 Mallic Arjana R., son of DMR. Portuguese ships arrive at Calicut.

1508 Death of Sa'lava Narasingaiia; he was a Cshatriya. His minister was a bramhan named Sáluva Timmaiia. This raja was succeeded by the celebrated PV. Krishna DR., whose minister was (Appáji) beginning on Magha Suddha 14, in the year Sucla, SS. 1431. Albuquerque was appointed Governor-General. Twelve Portuguese ships arrived.

1509 The first Portuguese viceroy at Diu and Goa (named Fr. de Almeyda, governor of India) is ordered to resign his command to Alfonso de Albuquerque; but does not obey. Albuquerque ravages Ormuz, Socotra, and Diu. He obtains the government, and remains at Cochin.

1510 Albuquerque unsuccessfully invades Kallicota (Calicut) and Goa. Fifteen more ships of war arrive from Lisbon. Cannon and musketry were unknown in Southern India before the arrival of the Portuguese. On the 20th of February the town of Goa was conquered; but was taken from the Portuguese in May.

1511 Timma Raz DMR., minister of Krishna R.

The Odhra (vulgarly Orissa) country was ruled by Púsapáṭi Vijaya Rama-

A.D.

Raz. His nephew was A'nanda Raz, on whom he bestowed the title Jagapati (lord of the world), and gave the title Gajapati to Vatsavàya Ràyapa R., ruler Peddàpuram, in the Rajamandri district. Krishna Rayalu was styled "Narapati" (king of men), and he marched from Vidyànagaram (vulgarly Bijnugger) to proceed to Kaṭaka-puri (vulgarly Juggernaut in Orissa) to vanquish the Gajapati [or lord of elephants], who ruled the Kalinga and A'ndhra countries. Stated in a Telugu manuscript.

1512 Sultan Kulli-Kutb-ul-Mulk, who commanded "Telingana," the Telugu country, rebels against Mahmūd Shah, emperor of Delhi, and in a battle fought at Ahmedhad-Bidar, the emperor's army was defeated. (Briggs's Ferish. 2., 549.)

"Shah Nasr-ud-din, emperor of Delhi had sent Hamid shah to subdue the "Canara" country; ultimately he cast off his allegiance to the emperor, and made himself lord of the kingdom of DECCAN, so named from the "sundry nations" wherewith he conquered it; (Stevens 1, 164) "the word signifying this in that language." One part of Deccan was GOA (correctly Gōvah)

The Deccan was divided into five realms:

Mălik Ibrahīm Alli A'dil Shah ruled Bijapur (Vijaya nagar).

Ibrahīm Kutb Shah ruled (Haidarăbăd, or Bhăga nagar) in Golkonda.

Ali Mardăn Immad Shah ruled Berăr.

Murtiza Nizám ul Mulk Shah Bhairi ruled Daulatabad and Ahmadnagar.

Bereed Shah ruled Ahmadăbăd Bidar.

These five dominions are clearly stated in the travels of Della Valle, who was in India at the time. Also by Cæsar Frederic, and by Stevens. See Asiat. Ann. Reg., 1800, and of 1804, page 28 of "Characters."

1513 Pūsapāṭi Mădhava Varma had con-

A.D.

quered the (Rāyalu) *Velama* barons, but was vanquished by SVPSV. Krishna D. Rayalu in a battle fought near Bezava'd'a (vulg. Bezoara). The victor ground him in a stone mill; and slew the pregnant women of the Chitnēḍi Raya, at Ka'kina'da (Cocanada of the maps). Copied from Telugu manuscript histories.

Pratapa Rudra's son was Vi'ra bhadra; their mantri, or minister, was Sada' Siva.

1514 Albuquerque dies at Goa.

1515 The Portuguese *officers* first began to trade. De Souza considers this the first step to the downfall of the Portuguese power in India. A Portuguese fleet sails to attack Aden on the Arabian coast. The Portuguese at Goa engage in war against the rajá of (Beejapoor) Vijaya'puram, who retires from the Concan (or Kókan).

1516 Vijayanagar was ruled by Sada'siva. Vinuconda (Inuconda of the Maps) Kondavi'ḍu, Bellam conda, Na'g-a'rjana Konda, Ammanabólu, Addanki, Tangēdu, Kētavaram, and Udayagiri were ruled by Prata'pa Rudra Gajapati.

1517 A Solar eclipse. Saluva Timma R. was mantri to Krishna R. The Portuguese settled at 'Paleacate' ("Pulicat,") near Madras, in the province of Coromandel, in the kingdom of Bisnagar, "(Vijayanagar)." Stevens, 1, 268—9. "Mir-Jumla" (Sayad Moh. Zulf-ukkar Khan) was nawab of Golaconda. He was the vizir of Nawa'b Abd-ul-Kutb Shah.

1518 The "Metropolitana" states that "Bijapur is invaded by Krishna Rayalu, raja of Beejanugger, with 600 elephants." But these are two names of the same town; and he already was ruler there.

1519 Battle on the banks of the Krishna. (See Briggs's Ferish. 3, 50—52.) Ismael Adil Shah attacked Krishna R. raja of Bij-nugur. The Hindus used musketry and cannon. The nabob was defeated.

1520 Saluva Narasinga Rao is succeeded by Achyuta R. and Krishna R. Bu. Mys., 3, 121. They ruled until A.D. 1563, VPD. Ramachandra D. Also Virūp-a'csha R.

1521 The Musulman invasion was repelled by Krishna DR. Stevens, vol. 1, p. 236. Bu. Mys., vol. 3, p. 171. His titles were Raja - manḍal -E'swara-Krishna-Dev-Arasa-Wadayar, ruler of Nagara (i.e. .Bednore), Haiva, Tulava, Kokan, &c. He was the son of a concubine. His wife was Padma Dēvi, or Lady Lily. At this time, in the Tamil country, there was Maṭla-Kōna RD. Shozha MR.

The Portuguese aided the raja of Kochi (Cochin) against the raja of Kalli-kōta (Calicut). They again attacked Diu, the south point of Gujarat, but were defeated.

1522 The two theologians, Appaiia Dīc-shatlu (of Virinchipuram) and Tātā-chari, lived at this time.

Kākatiya Rudra was reigning.

Vitt-arasu W. ruled Bārcūr. The raja of Bijapur recovered the territory occupied by the Portuguese near Goa.

Saint Xavier first preached at Gōva (Goa).

1524 Timmaiia DR., son of Bukka R.

1525 V. Rudra Pratāpa D. ruled Kaṭagam (Cuttack). Sultan Babar became emperor of Hindustan. This was the beginning of the Mogul empire.

1527 The King of Guzerat sends a fleet of eighty vessels to attack the Portuguese, at Chaul; but the Portuguese are assisted by the King of Ahmednagar in the defence. The Guzerat fleet is destroyed, losing seventy-three vessels. The Portuguese proceed with the King of Ahmadnagar's troops, and take Nagotna, a fort belonging to Guzerat, which is given over to the Nizam-Shāhī general. The Portuguese proceed northwards, and levy contributions

A.D.

on Tanna and Bassein, compelling each place to pay annual tribute to the crown of Portugal.

1529 The Tannashah, or Tánēshá, or Tánishah (a title of Abdul Hasn, Kutb-ul-Mulk) was Nabob of Golconda.

1530 Achyuta Raya was ruler until 1575. The Emperor Babar of Delhi died, and was succeeded by Humáyûn. The Portuguese had 400 sail and 20,200 troops. (Briggs, vol. 3, p. 514.)

1531 Civil wars between the Musulman rulers in the Deccan. Damaun, near Goa, was taken by the Portuguese, who destroyed Surat; but they were repulsed at Diu. Krishna R.'s ministers were Timmaiia and Saluva Heriya Tirumala R.

Kandanûl (now Kurnool) was ruled by Sadásiva. Vijayanagar was ruled by Achyuta DR.; he was a worshipper of Channa Kēsiva Perumallu, a title of Vishnu.

1534 Ferishta states (Briggs, vol. 3, p. 84) Tirumala R. invited by Ibrahim Adil Shah, persuaded him to depart, and then killed himself. He gives details. "Krishna Raya was the greatest Hindu monarch that has appeared in modern times; but is never mentioned by Ferishta. It would not become a Musulman historian to disclose the disasters of the faithful." Bu. Mys., vol. 3, p. 121.

1535 Bukka R. and Timmappa DR.

1536 The Portuguese having ravaged the Kochi (Cochin) Mangalore coast, the Hindu rajas formed a league against them.

1537 Bengilûr (Bangalore) is founded.

1538 Ceylon was partly conquered by the Portuguese; they besieged Diu in Gujarat, and took it. (Stevens, vol. 1, p. 412, 436, and 440.) Diu was besieged by Bahádar Shah, and the Portuguese defended it well. After a year's siege he retreated. Briggs, vol. 2, p. 516,

A.D

1539 Bassein was held by the Portuguese, and was besieged by Khája Jahán of Guzerat, who is repulsed.

Tannáshah sent his ministers, Akkanna and Mádanna, to govern the Telugu country. They appointed Podili Lingappa to rule the districts south of the river Krishna. Akkanna's title was Surya-Pratápa-Madhava-Bhánji-Accanna-garu.

1540 Death of the celebrated raja KRISHNA RAYA.

1542 Death of Achyuta R.

1544 Sadásiva was sent to govern Vidyanagar. Kaṭhári Sáluva Narasinga R. governed Orangallu.

1545 The Portuguese in Diu, in Guzerat, were again besieged by Mahmood Shah of Guzerat, with an army "of whom 500 were sent from Mecca." Stevens, vol. 2, p. 98—116. The siege lasted three years, when the Portuguese were victors. (Briggs, 517.)

1547 The Portuguese ravaged the west coast of India. Second siege of Diu. The Portuguese settled at Mailápúr which they named St. Thomé, from the theologian, Thomas Aquinas. The town of Madras, called Mand-raj, or by Hindus Chenna-pattam, was afterwards built near St. Thomé.

Nandéla Timmaiia was an officer under the minister Sadá Siva.

1548 The Portuguese in Goa were besieged by the Turks.

S. Ranga R. became ruler of Talaccádudú, now called (S. Ranga -patnam) Seringapatam.

The Deccan was originally divided into seven realms, but now settled in five.

Ibraheem Ali A'dil Shah ruled Bijapoor (Vijayanagar) and the western coast.

Kutub Shah ruled Golconda (Bhágana-gar) in Telingana. His successors

A.D.

were called the Kutub Sháhi Pa'd-shahs.

Imad Shah ruled Berar, the Nagpoor country.

Bhairi Nizam Shah ruled Daulatabad, and Ahmadnagar.

Ameer Bireed Shah ruled Ahmadabad Bidar, (Biddur, or Nugger, or Bidar-nagar.)

See Asiatic Ann. Reg. 1800, "Characters," page 4, and 1804 Characters, page 28. Ferishta 3, 232.

1551 Pemma-sáni Timma Nayudú built the fortress of Gan'dícót'a; and Aliya Ráma Raya was a celebrated patron of literature; the poem Vasu Charitra was dedicated to him. He was son in law to Krishna Rayalu, and now succeeded to his throne.

Up to this time the Inscriptions were chiefly in Sanscrit; a few dated later are written in Haleh Kannadi (old Canarese) or in Telugu.

1554 Kanchi (which we call Conjevaram) was ruled by Erra Rájaiia.

1556 Death of the emperor Humáyún, the Great Mogul. Accession of Acbar (Muhommad Jalál ud-din Akbar), on 15 Feb., 1556 (Briggs, 2, 182). In some books it is dated three or four years too early.

1557 S. Ranga DR. at Penugonda, and Timma R. at Gutti (Ghooty).

1558 Rama R. of Vijaya nagar marched to (St. Thomé) Meliapur (Madras) and found it not worth plundering. Stevens, 2, 194.

1560 Hari Hara D. The land of Guzarat was ruled by Sultan Bahádar, who was a Pathán.

1561 See Ferishta 3, 241—2. The Musulmans were forced to sue for peace to Rama Raya.

A queen named Chenna Bhairava Devi ruled Haiva, Tulu, and Konkan.

The Vaḍḍĕ Rázulu, or Karnáṭaca Prabhuvulu are the rajas of the Vijayanagar dynasty, of whom Krishna Rayalu, Rama Rayalu, and Tirumala Rayalu were the greatest.

1563 A.H. 1060. Fasli 966. The three Musulman princes invaded Adhwáni (vulgarly Adōni), and slew Aliya Ráma Ráya, who was seventy years of age. See Asiatic Annual Register, 1804, "Characters," page 28.

Seif Khan (Seif ein ud Din) became ruler of the Telugu country, but was expelled by Kutb Sháh. Briggs's Ferishta, vol. 3, p. 105, 235, 286, 384, and 394.

Seif Khan (page 110) was the rebellious servant of Ibrahim Ali A'dil Shah, of Beejapoor, and was slain.

Ráma Raja and his younger brother Vencatadri Nayak, rulers of Beejapur, aided Ibrahim Ali A'dil Shah (p. 105, 110, and 235). This Rama R. was Aliya Rama Reddi, son in-law ("aliya") to Krishna Raz. From the details given in p. 121—123 and 241—244, it seems that he greatly humbled the Musulman invaders, who at last formed a league against him (p. 124 and 246) and slew him.

1564 Ferishta says that Rama Reddi's youngest brother was "Yeltumray." This is meant for Aliya Timma R., who was raja (Narapati) of A'négondi (vulgarly Annagoondy). The battle happened on the 26th December, 1564, on the banks of the river Krishna, at a place called Ráxasa Jangada, or Ráchasa Tangeḍu, or Talli-cōta, also called Tekkul-cót'a. The town of Vijayanagar was plundered. Ferishta, vol. 3, p. 126, the details are given. See Wilks, vol. 1, p. 61. Moor's Little's Campaign, page 274, he dates it 1565. A manuscript states that this battle was fought at the Sangamam, or confluence of the rivers Sīkī Tangaḍi [Tumbudra] and

A.D.

the Malápahári, near A'nágondi, that is, Vijayapuram. See statement in Bernier's Voyages, and those of Cæsar Frederic.

1565 Pūsapáti Mádhava Varma was conquered by Anabōtu Nayudu, whose son Sarvajna Singama Nēyuḍu patronized the poet Srí Natha. Singama's brother Mádana Rao, hitherto a Jain, embraced the Vishnu religion. Poetu Razu translated the Sri Bhágavat into Telugu.

1566 With Achyuta Rayalu terminated the power of the Ráya Samasthánam, or Carnáṭaca Dynasty, "the Waddĕh Reddis" (Vaddeh Doralu) who were styled variously Gajapati, Narapati, Jagapáti (i.e. Lords of Elephants, Men, and the World), and their power was seized by the Moguls, who seem to be intended by the phrase "Aswa-pati," lords of horse. There were descendants of the Carnataca Dynasty as late as 1574.

1567 The principal captains of the Musulmans were Turks; and hence the name Toork in southern India is used for a Músulman. Ali Adil Shah subdued the the Soonda and north Kannadi country.

1568 The Turks took Caḍapa (miscalled Kurpah).

1569 Narasinga R. ruled Vijayagar, and now conquered Penagonda.

"In November, the Portuguese Viceroy leaves Goa with a fleet of one hundred and thirty sail, conveying three thousand Europeans, besides natives, to besiege Onore (Honnávar), which is taken. The Portuguese fleets cruise along the west ("Malabar") coast, taking all the vessels they meet, landing, and burning the towns. It is estimated that 60 vessels are destroyed, and 1000 men either killed or made prisoners." (De Faria. Briggs, 3, 520.)

1570 The Calicut coast (vulgarly Malabar, a mistake for Moabbar) was ravaged by

A.D.

the Portuguese. (Stevens, vol. 2, p. 278, 281, and 323.) Siege of Goa. The Samorin (Samudri raja, lord of the sea) resists the Portuguese. Ultimately the Portuguese come to terms with the Musulmans. A solar eclipse. The celebrated poem "Vasu Charitra" was written.

"The kings of Ahmednagar, Bi'jápur, and Calicut resolve to attack the Portuguese in all parts at once. Ali A'dil Sháh descends into the Konkan by the Poondá Ghaut, with an army of 100,000 foot, 35,000 horse, 2,140 elephants, and 350 pieces of cannon.

Stevens, 2, 283, tells the same tale. Here is evident exaggeration. Colonel Briggs, Intro. page lx., and vol 1, page lx., has a conjecture reducing each number to one-ninth part. I fancy that one-tenth may be the truth.

He marches without opposition to Goa, and invests it on three sides by land. The Portuguese have only 1,600 soldiers and thirty pieces of cannon to defend the outworks. They make several successful sallies. Suleiman agha, with 5,000 men, gains footing on the Island of Goa; he is expelled and killed. The Viceroy, Luis de Ataida, makes overtures to Noor Khan, the Beejapoor general, to assassinate Ali Adil Shah. (This is also stated by Stevens, p. 294). After a siege of ten months, Ali Adil Shah retires, having lost 12,000 men, 300 elephants, 4,000 horses, and 6,000 head of oxen. (This sum may be reduced as stated above.)

At this time the Portuguese garrison at Chowl, or Reevadunda, (near Kalicut) according to Ferishta, was besieged by the Nawab, Murtiza Nizam Shah, whose army descends into the Konkan. The Portuguese estimate his army at 34,000 cavalry, 100,000 infantry, &c., and forty pieces of cannon of great size. Two hundred Portuguese desert from the fort. A general action is fought on the plain, in which the Nawab loses

A.D.

3,000 men. (Br. 3, 522).

Chale, or Chowl, was on the point of being taken by the Zamori, but in September a reinforcement arrived from Goa. Peace was concluded.

1571 The Moguls captured Cambaya.

1572 Until this year Aná Vêma Reddi was ruler of Rajamahendri, which was now taken by the Turks. Death of Abdul Nabi Khah.

1573 The Portuguese in Goa successfully resisted Idal Khan. The raja of Vijayanagar Vencatesa R. is conquered and put to death by torture by Ali Adil Shah (Ferishta, vol. 3, p. 135), who subdued the Condavíd country.

1574 Penagonda still was the capital of the Karnätic, where VPS Ranga DR. was the final nominal king of the Vaddeh Reddi dynasty. See notes on A.D. 1542.

1578 End of the reign of the Karnataca Reddlu; nearly all the Peninsula was now under Musulman rule. The Hindu agents of government were styled Dêsa-Pánd'iya (vulgarly Despondias). End of Sada Siva's power. A lunar eclipse.

1579 Kali year 4680. Hejri 987. Fasli 988. The Wadaya (Lingavant) chiefs of Mysore were becoming more powerful.

1581 Pemma-sáni Immaḍi Timma Náyuḍu.

A Mogul force, from Surat, attacks Damaun, but is repulsed. Five ships arrive from Portugal. Muzaffar Shah, the ex-king of Guzerat, recovers great part of his kingdom: he besieges Baroch. A son of the Musulman prince of Goa aspires to the throne of Beejapoor, but is defeated, made prisoner, and has his eyes put out. (Br. 324.)

1582 The Musulman conquerors are resisted in the Kaḍapa country.

1583 Sancara Náráyaṇa Swámi, a celebrated saint.

1585 S. Ranga R. is succeeded by SV. Vencaṭapati RDMR., at Penagonda. Death of Pemmasáni Timma Náyuḍu, who is succeeded by Pemmasáni Narasimha Náyuḍu.

The Portuguese join Rustam Khan from Poonda, and form alliance with the Raja of Beejapoor to attack the ruler of Sangam Eswara, whom they expel.

1586 Haidarabad (Hydrabad in the Dakkan) was founded by Sultan Moh. Kulli Kutb Shah, near two Hindu towns named Gôl-conda [Kôlu-Konda, "Great hill"] and Bhâganagar. [Ferishta, vol. 3, p. 451.] But the Hindus, down to 1850, still use the old Hindu name, which they declare was given long before this Musulman invasion.

1587 A queen named Sálavi Immadi Chenna Bhairava Dêví.

1588 A.H. 997. Nêk-nám Agha Moh. was appointed by the Emperor A'lamgír to rule Kaḍapa—which Musulmans call Kurpah.

1590 Ibrahim Kutb Shah, king of Golconda and Telingana, died and was succeeded by Muhammad Kulli Kutb Shah.

1592 Ghaṭṭ E'ndra W. (alias Ghanṭa W.)

1594 Mir-Jumla-Zulfakkär, an officer of Almagir, conquered Pemmasáni Náyuḍu and besieged his fortress, Ganḍicota, which he captured.

1595 V. Vencaṭapati D. ruled Penagonḍa.

1597 Ceylon was partly usurped by the Portuguese.

1599 Sada Siva, who was son of Achyuta MR. Also Malik Ibráhim.

The first East India Company was chartered by Queen Elizabeth, 31st December.

1600 The Portuguese introduced tobacco from America into India.

1601 The Dutch first visit India. "They were the scourge of the Portuguese pride and covetousness." Stevens, 3, 96.

1602 The Dutch establish an United East India Company. Abul Fazl, the historian, was murdered by Narasinga R.

A.D.

at the instigation of Sultan Selim, who afterwards became the emperor Jahangir. V. Vencatapati RD. ruled Niḍigallu, Vencatagiri and Penagonda.

1605 Emperor Akbar is succeeded by Jehangeer.

1606 Sri Salam, also called Parvatam, or Sri-Giri, the "holy mountain," in the Kandanûl (vul. Curnool) country, was ruled by Gobbûri Giriappa.

1607 Insurrection by the Moguls in Hydrabad. (Ferishta 3, 476.) The Reddywars in Rajamandry and Ellore were rebellious. (*Ib.*) p. 466—468.

The Reddi-varu were petty barons; the Manneh-varu were highland chiefs; the Nayac-vadi is the posse comitatus. Briggs, 3, 466, says these are local militia. These now began to rebel against the Musulman invaders.

1608 Duhùr, near Kadapa, was seized by the "Turks."

1609 Emperor Shah Selim, "the great Mogul," sent an army to invade Southern India; he was opposed by the three Musulman Nawabs. See Kerr's Collection of Voyages viii. 273. Also the journal by Floris, in Purchas's Pilgrims, and in Astley's Voyages, vol. 1, p. 422, 437, 442. The voyage written by Floris states that in 1611, "Cotobara, king of Badaya, or Lollongana, died at Masulipatam." This probably means Vencatapati R. Badaya is meant for Badaga, the Tamil word for "North," which several old writers fancied was the name of the Telugu country. Lollongana is a misprint (which I verified in the black letter edition of Purchas, folio) for Telingana, the Musulman pronunciation for Telugu-desam.

1610 Gandicota was commanded by Jillêlla Rangapati, an officer under Abdul Moh. Khan. Gladwin's Jehangir, p. 101.

1611 Death of Mohammad Kulli Kutb Shah, king of Golconda and Telingana, (the Musulman phrase for the Telugu country).

A.D.

1612 The English traders first landed at Surat, being granted permission by the Emperor of Delhi, Jehangír, son of Acbar. Briggs, iv., 540.

1613 SV. Vêncatapati ruled Dûpád (in the Kadapa country) and Penagonda . . . . Sultan ul Kutb Shah.

1614 Immadi Krishna RW. became king of Mysore. Immadi means The Second. The miserable condition of India at this time is stated in Kerr's Voyages, ix., 320—321, and in viii., 58, stories regarding Vencatadri R., who died at this time. Stevens 3, 211, says "The Blacks besieged the city of St. Thomas," that is, the Hindu rajas attacked Madras, and it seems that the Portuguese also besieged the fort, which was surrendered for want of water. A peace was then concluded between the Portuguese and the Musulmans (under Jehangír) by the intervention of Xavier, the Jesuit, stipulating that Jehangir should have no intercourse with the English or with the Dutch. (Stevens 3. 221.)

1615 Sir Thomas Roe reaches Agra as an ambassador from king James I., of England.

1619 Rag-hu-Natha-Nayac, king of Tanjore bestowed Toranga-puri ("Tranquebar") on the Danes. Bartolmeo, p. 48.

1620 Nandela Narasimha R. sent Pemmasáni Timma Nayudu to command Gandicoṭa under the orders of Penugonda Vencatapati R.

1622 Tirumala Nayak begins his reign of twenty years at Madura. The Portuguese were expelled from Hormuz, or Ormus. Massacre of the English by the Dutch, at Amboyna.

1623 After the downfall of Vidyanagar (Bisnagar), Vencatapa Nayak and other Nayudus seized the realm. "They gave the Portuguese a notable defeat." The Portuguese then sent an embassy to him from the King of Portugal.

A.D.

"Coromandel" is first named under this date in the Dutch accounts of India.

Coromandel was the Dutch spelling of Kuru-manil, that is, "Blacksand," a fishing village a little north of Madras. Among Europeans the entire coast has acquired this name, which also has been changed by pedantry into Kuru-mandalam (land of the Kurus; which it never was) The name Coromandel as denoting a region is wholly unknown to the natives.

1624 SVPSV. Rama Deva MR. ruled Penagonda.

The French writers allege that in this year "Rama Raja of 'Gengie' (Gingee, correctly Zanẓi) ceded Pondiceri (correctly Puḍicheri, which signifies 'New Tank') to François Martin." (See Collin de Bar, t. 2, p. 6.) Bartolomeo, p. 9, gives the date 15th of July, 1630. This is alleged to be a donation by the Marata princes Rama raja son of Sivaji. But at this period Sivajee was an infant one year old. See Wilks, vol. 1, p. 84.

1625 The Danes purchased Tranquebar (i.e. Tiru-Rangam-bari) from the Raja.

The Portuguese ceded Bombay (Mumbái) to England as part of the dowry of Henrietta wife of Charles the First of England. This event is passed over without notice by Faria de Sousa, whose History is translated by Stevens.

1626 The English first began to trade at Pallighat, now called Pulicat.

1628 Death of the Emperor Jehangír. He is succeeded by Shah Jehán. Kollam year 804. Rama R., or Rama DR.

1630 "Pudiceri [Pondichery] was given up to the French on the 15th of July, 1630, by Rama Rāja, a son of Siváji, king of the Maratas." [Bartolomeo, p. 9.] But in 1630 Sivaji was only four years old.

1631 The Portuguese attempted to build a fort at Cambolin, forty leagues from Goa; but were prevented by V. Bhadra Nayak. [Stevens, vol. 3, p. 377.] The Portuguese trade was ruined by their own pride and covetousness. [ib. 382.] Vijayanagar was besieged by the Musulmans [ib. 395]; and the Portuguese besieged Mumbáça [Bombay], who again lost it. In this year the Portuguese again conquered Ceylon [ib. p. 389], and again lost it. SS. 1554. Collam 808. Vicramaditya 1689.

1633 Kempana W. in the Bangalor country. While V. Vencatapati RDMR. still ruled Penagonda.

1634 The English traders were first permitted to enter the Ganges, or Hoogly.

1636 The raja of Vijayapur invaded the Carnatic (Payenghat) lowlands.

1637 Keladi V. Bhadrapa Nayakar.

1638 Aurungzebe was sent to rule the Deccan. He became emperor in 1660. Shah Jehan invaded and ravaged the Telugu country. [Dow., vol. 3, p. 168 and 170.]

"Sada Siva R. of Tanjaur bestowed upon the French the seaport of Karincallu, which they call Carical." [See Bartolomeo, p. 48—9.] Query: Was Sada Siva still alive; and was not he in another part of the country? He never ruled Karical.

Kanthirava Narasa W. was ruler of Maisūr [vulgarly Mysore]. His name, "Kanthirava," means a lion, and the gold coin issued by him, "Kanthirava ponnu," is vulgarly miscalled a Canteroy fanam.

"Rana-dulha Khan established his rule at Bangalore," says Mackenzie; more probably it was in 1654—5.

1639 The village of Madras was founded, as Mackenzie conjectures.

1640 The English first obtained, from the raja of Vijayanagar, a spot of ground on which Mr. Francis Day began to erect a fort, at Chenna-patnam, near Mailapur; and thus Madras was founded, and the native name still (1850) is Chennapatam, or Putnum. The Musulmans call it Mundráj.

A.D.

1641 Narasa RW. ruled Maisûr (Mysore).

1644 Pemmasáni Timma Nayudu ruled Gandicoṭa, succeeding Timma R., who had ruled for thirty-three years.

1645 The Musulmans again took possession of Kadapa.

1646 Establishment of the Marata dominion in Deccan. The Condavīdu, or Guntoor, country was reconquered by the Golconda Nabob.

1647 S. Ranga R. was dethroned [probably raja of Chandragiri]. R. Vizaia-Ranga-Socca-Natha-Nayudu, of "Trisiram" (Trichinopoly), was succeeded by Bangáru Tirumala Nayuḍu. At Maisur was Chikka DRW.

1648 Ballári, or Bellary, was ruled by Handeh Malacapa Nayudu.

1649 SV. Ranga R. ruled Penagonda.

1650 The whole of the Karnátac (Carnatic) was now under Musulman rule. "Bálaghat" signifies highlands, and "Payenghat" is lowlands; lands under the mountain-passes.

1652 Daood Khan was sent from Delhi as governor of the Karnatac. See 1662.

The English traders commenced at Bombay.

1653 Fort St. George, at Madras, becomes a Presidency, with two factors and ten soldiers.

1654 Rana-dulha-Khan. See Wilks, vol. 1, p. 51—55.

1655 Calicut (Kallicoṭa) was taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch. (Hickey.) Keladi Sôma Sĕkhara Náyac.

1656 The Dutch took Columbo, in Ceylon, from the Portuguese. Sultan Moh. Ali Padshah.

1657 First year of the Emperor Aurungzeb-A'lamgīr-Mohi-ud-dīn. More correctly it began in 1659. He reigned until A.D. 1707. S. Ranga DMR.

1658 The Dutch took the whole of Ceylon, and took Negapatam from the Portuguese.

1659 Aurungzebe conquered Agra; and his reign dated from this year, A.H. 1069.

1660 The Dutch took Collam (Quilon) and Cananore from the Portuguese (Dodsley, 355), and also Cochin, Poraca, and Cranganor.

1662 Khoja Da-ood Khan was sent from Delhi by the Emperor Aurungzebe A'lamgír to rule the south. He appointed Abdul Nabi Khan to govern Kadapa.

The Portuguese ceded [Mumbai] Bombay to the English, as part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza, on her marriage, on the 21st of May, with Charles II. He afterwards granted it to the East India Company. But the English did not gain possession until 1664.

DRW. ruled Mysore; and at this time Keladi Soma Sekhara Nayac was in power.

1663 S. Ranga R., the final raja of the Vijanagar dynasty.

1664 The French East India Company was established. Chikka DRW. Rebellion in Vijayapuram against the Musulman rule. Sivaji, the Marata chief, plundered Surat and Kurnool. [See Ovington, p. 187.]

Abu Hasan 'Kutb-ul-Mulk,' who is named Tannáshah [perhaps named from Tanna, near Bombay,] ruled Golconda. His ministers were Accanna and Ma'-danna. See Forishta; also the Seir ul Mutakh. III., 399, 402, and 451.

1666 Biddar-oor [vulgarly Beder, or Beedur] was the capital of Telingana, as the Musulmans call it; says Thevenot.

1668 The Portuguese power was now extinct in India.

1669 Kollam year 844. Kula Sekhara Perumállu. MLSJ. vii., 333. The first French ships (see Collin de Bar, vol. 2, p. 6) were sent to India. The fortress of Zangi, or Gingee, was conquered by Sivaji. Wilks, vol. 1, p. 164.

A.D.

1671 Mír Sayad Husen, who is styled Ne'k Na'm Kha'n. At this time Sivaji, the Marata chief, invaded Tanja'war (Tanjore).

1672 A great battle in Tanji-oor (Tanjore).

1673 Banavasi in Soonda was ruled by Sōdē-Sava'ji-Rama-Chandra-Nayac.

"Being besieged by the Dutch at [Mailapur, near Madras] St. Thomé, the French obtained from Churkam Loudi [Sher Kha'n Lodi ?] the ground on which they built Pudicheri (Pondichery), which was governed by Mons. Martin, he having lent money to this nabob." Dodsley, p. 81. Collin de Bar, t. 2, p. 6, who does not give the name of the nabob. This is all a fable.

1674 After the surrender of Mailapur [Meliapore or St. Thomé,] near Madras, Le Sieur Martin, the governor, retired to Pondicheri: and as the Dutch cut off all trade, he lent part of his funds, at interest, [18 per cent] to the lord Chircam Loudi [Shēr Kha'n, Lōdī] governor of that country, under the king of Visapour [Vijayanagar] the declared friend of the French nation. Shēr Kha'n sent 300 infantry to support Martin at Pudiceri: which the Musulmans call Phōōlchēry, and this some have spelt Pullicherry; where they fortified a house. In 1677 the trade in cotton goods had vastly increased. Shēr Khan was at war with a ruler, [unnamed] whose troops were garrisoned in the fortress of Zanzi [which we call Gingee]. This place was attacked by Sivaji the Marata chieftain, and surrendered, in lieu of other lands promised in the kingdom of Golconda. Sivaji then marched to Vēlūr [Vellore] which he besieged, and then sent a force against Shir Khan: who retreated, and at last submitted. Le Sieur Martin then sent away the property of the French company by sea to Madras. Then he sent messengers to pacify Sivaji: and at last Sivaji granted him a [cowle] permission to remain, on condition of standing neuter in all his wars. See 1679. [Dodsley]

1675 E'cōji R. the Marata, became raja of Tanjore. Penagonda was ruled by Vencatapati Nayac.

1677 Vencata DMR. ruled Trichirapalli (Trichinopoly). Birth of Takkōji R., son of the raja of Tanjore.

1679 See 1674. [Dodsley, p. 86 continued]. Chirkam Loudi being rebellious, troops were sent by the Nawab of Vijapur to subdue him. M. Martin pressed him for payment of 69,741 rials, [about 8,000 pounds]. Shir Khan therefore ceded to the French, till payment, the revenue of the lands in the district of Pondichery. See 1689.

1681 Death of Siva'ji, founder of the Marata power. He was succeeded by his son Shambhōji.

1682 A'ne'gondi [Bijpoor, Vijayanagar] was conquered by Alamgi'r. The English government of Madras prohibited slavery. See proclamation dated 13th Nov., 1682, in Journ: As: Society of Bengal, 1844, page 609.

1686 A famine. The coin called Arcot Rupee was struck by the English for the Nabob.

1689 The French (Mons. Martin) prevailed on the Marata general Sōmájī Raya, and, with difficulty, obtained permission to fortify himself in Pondicheri. The Great Sivaji's son, Shambhoji, (in the French the names are confounded) was caught in an ambush by the Moguls.

War having arisen between France and Holland, the Dutch intrigued to obtain possession of Pondicheri, which was now armed with six pieces of cannon.

1690 Mons. Martin prepared for a siege, sending all idlers out of town to the Portuguese at (Madras) St. Thomé.

Aurungzebe took Haidarabad (Ferishta 2, 73), conquering Abul Hasan Tanná

A.D.

Shah (vulg. the Tanisha), who had ruled from A.D. 1666 to 1690. Aurungzebe also seized on the English factories at Surat, Masulipatam, and Vizagapatam.

1691 Mubárik Khan, Subedár of the Deccan, governed the Kondavíḍ (Guntoor.)

1692 The English factors purchased Gúḍalúr (Cuddalore) from Rama R.

1693 The Dutch made an attack on Pondicheri by sea and by land. M. Martin capitulated on the 6th Sepr. The Dutch had paid fifty thousand pagodas for this place to the prince of the country [he having first sold it to the French]. Collin de Bar, 2, 7; Dodsley, 90.

At Masulipatam were built two squares, called English town (Péta) and French (Péta) town.

A charter was granted in London to the new English East India Company. Established in 1698. Keladi Basavapa Nayak.

1695 Zangí (vulgarly Gingee) was taken from the Maratas by the Moguls. Mackenzie places this in 1700. (See Prinsep's Journal, No. 152, p. 593.) "After it was captured the French declined paying revenue to the Maratas." Bartolomeo, who dates it 1695.

1696 Maṭla Kumára Yácham Nayudu. The records of inscriptions regarding the Matla family are numerous, but of small importance. The dates are generally doubtful.

1697 Zulfukka'r Khan, "Nasrat Jung," was sent by Aurungzebe Alamgír to rule Ganḍicôta. Daood Khan was slain. He had ruled Kadapa from A.D. 1661.

Keladi Basawapa Na'yak.

1699 The Dutch restored Pondichery to the French, who fortified it. (Collin de Bar, t. 2, p. 7 and 8.) Captain Kidd, a pirate, plundered the Portuguese on the west coast of India.

1700 Chikka DR. assumed the title Jagadêca-raya, or "Emperor." He was a petty raja. The rivalry between the old and new English East India Companies ruined all trade. The native rulers took bribes from all parties. In 1702 they came to a reconciliation. (Hickey.) See 1709. The Christians in Madura were persecuted by Hindu rajas. Sada'siva R., the second or third. Zangí (Gingee) was conquered after a ten years' siege, by the Moguls. Kūmara Ananta-Rama-RD-Chola-MR.

1704 The wall round the town of Madras was built by Mr. Thomas Pitt, governor. From him the Pitt diamond was named.

1705 Kanthirava Narasa RW.

1706 The Christians in Tanjore were persecuted by Musulmans. See "Lettres Edifiantes;" letter of the 10th of January, 1709.

1707 The Emperor Aurungzebe died the 21st of February; the 10th day of Bakreed, A.H. 1118. Civil wars. He was succeeded by his son Moh. Mauzem, Kutb-ud-Dín, Shah Alam Baha'dar Shah. (Fraser; Holwell; in Hickey.)

1708 The new East India Company was established; they lending £1,200,000 to Queen Anne's government.

1709 Madras was now visited by a severe famine. (Ziegenbalg.)

1710 Saadat Ali Khan, of Arcot, became governor of the Carnatic. Asaf Jah, Nizam ul Mulk, ruled Golconda. Abdul Nabi Khan Maya'na ruled Ganḍicota. He sent Fateh Sing to rule Siddhavaṭam (Sidhout). Cha'ma RW. ruled Mysore.

1712 Death of the new Emperor Bahâdar Shêh. He was succeeded by Aazim Shâh.

1713 Ferokhser became emperor. Vijayanagar was ruled by A'nanda Rao.

1714 Hamilton [Voyages in Pinkerton, vii., 376) says, "The English incited the Samorin to make war against the raja of Kochin for a worthless bit of land. The King of Kochin made over his claim to the Dutch."

A.D.

The peace of Radstadt, between England and Holland.

1716 The Maratas now ruled the Deccan, levying the Chout, or tribute. Seyr-Mutakkerin, t. 1, p. 119.

1717 This year, SS. 1639, "Hevilambi," is written "sixteen hundred and thirty-five" in words as well as numerals.

Battle at Siddha-vatam (vulgarly Sedhout) between Mayána-Abdul-Nabi-Khan and Fatih-Sing, servant of Saädat-Ulla-Khán, of Arcot. The son of Abdul-Nabi was Abdul-Hamīd-Khan, who is also called Hammu-Mīyán, *alias* Bara-Miyán. He ruled Siddhavatam from this year until SS. 1666 (A.D. 1744).

1718 Abdul Husén Khán. Also lived Khōja Ahmad.

1719 A.H. 1131. Ferokhsir was dethroned, and Mohammad Shah became emperor, Great Mogul. The second French East India Company began. It lasted until A.D. 1750.

1721 Maṭla Kumára Ananta R. ruled Penagonda.

1722 A French corps was at Rēpalleh, in Guntoor, commanded by M. Quelasqui, or some such name. [Telugu records.]

1724 The battle of Sakkar Khera, on the 2nd of October, ended the rule of the house of Taimúr. And Asif Jah now became Nizam-ul-Mulk. Br. Seir., p. 338; he omits the name of the village.

In James Grant's British India Analyzed, he names the village; he adds, "Thus ended the rule of the house of Taimúr."

1725 The French captured Mahi by assault. It is a port a few miles south of Tellichery in Malayala.

The French writers assert that in 1720—26 they obtained various grants of land from a certain "Bayanagor, King of Bargaret," which were executed at Pondichery. These are mere fables; the documents printed by Colin de Bar, tom. 1, p. 307—311, are weak fabrications. In the Universal History, vol. 9, p. 220, the history of Pondichery is given from French documents; and no such grants or treaties are mentioned; nor in Dodsley; nor in Henault's Chronology. On such forgeries, see Wilks's Mysore, vol. 2, p. 55.

1726 The Court of Mayor and Aldermen was established at Madras.

1730 Abdul Nabi Khán of Kaḍapa. His son Nawab Hamíd Khan was succeeded by his brother Abdul Mosim Khán—*alias* Mōchá Míyán.

1731 This is the Kollam year 907. See Bu. Mysore, vol. 2, p. 557.

1733 Bangáru Tirumala Náyuḍu.

1735 Nádir Shah usurped the crown of the Great Mogul.

The Nawab of Arcot, Dost Ali Khan, ordered the French to coin money at Pondichery with the stamp of the Mogul Emperor. Some modern French authors have erroneously stated that the coin was French.

1735—37 A terrible famine in southern India, in Tanjore, Kadapa, &c. Lettres Edifiantes, edit. 1840, t. 1, p. 628 and 669. Or, in edit. 1810, t. 14, p. 147.

1736—7 Trichinapali was besieged and taken by Safdar Ali Khan, who appointed his brother-in-law, Chanda Saib, governor.

1739 The Maratas plundered the Carnatic, and (1740) the Cadapa country.

1740 On the 22nd of May, about four leagues west of Pondichery, Dost Ali Khan was slain in a battle against the Maratas, led by Murari Rao, son of Hindu Rao, who levied an impost of one hundred lacks of rupees. Lettres Edifiantes, p. 698—700. The cholera appeared at Murshidabad in Bengal. Seir, t. 1, p. 477.

1741 Mons. Dupleix became governor of Pondichery.

1742 The English took Trichinapali, and then lost it again to Nizam ul Mulk.

A.D.

1743 The Musulman captains contend with each other for the rule of Arcot. The Marattas over-ran Orissa, and were rulers of Jagannath (vulgarly Juggernaut) until 1755.

1744 War commences between the French and the English.

1746 Madras was surrendered to the French on the 21st of September.

1747 Death of the Great Mogul, Thámas Kouli Khan Nadir Sháh, Emperor of India. The Maratas, who held Orissa, were expelled by the Musulman forces. Seir-ul-Mu., vol. 1, p. 536.

Hyder's first victory at Bálápôr.

Death of Abdul Nabi Khan Mayana. He ruled Kadapa eleven years. He was succeeded by Abdul Moh. Khan, who, being short-sighted, is known as the ("Guḍḍi") Blind Nabob.

Famine at Pondichery. Lettres Edifiantes, p. 687.

First year of Ahmad Shah Abdalli, Emperor of Delhi.

1748 The Musulman dominion was broken up by wars between the different nabobs.

July 29th. The English fleet attacked Dupleix at Pondicheri; but raised the siege on the 30th of September. Madras was restored to the English.

This was the beginning of the English power in India.

The treaty of peace dated at Aix-la-Chapelle, was dated the 18th October (old style, 7th October), 1748.

1750 A battle was fought at A'múr, or Ammoor, or Anbúr-ghar, or A'búr-gad'a, which the French call Ambour; it is on the river Palar, a little west of Vellore. It was fought by Chunda Saib and Mozuffer-Jung, aided by six hundred French and a train of artillery, against Anwar-ud-din Khan, Nawab of Arcot. A Persian record gives the date Tuesday, the 14th of Mohurrum, A.H. 1164 According to Warren's Tables (Appendix, p. 47) this is the 3rd December, 1750 (13th December, according to Von Gumpach's Tables). But Hickey dates it the 23rd July, 1749—quoting Owen Cambridge; but that author prints Lawrence's statement, which says nothing of the battle.

Nasir Jung was slain on the 5th of December. (Hickey.)

1751 Battle of Lakri-palli, on the 2nd of February, near Kandanúl, where Muzaffir Jang, aided by the French, vanquished Himmat Khan and other Pathan chiefs. (Asiatic Ann. Reg., 1800, "Characters," p. 17.)

1752 Birth of Tippoo Sultan, son of Hyder. "Sultan" is not a title, but the proper name. He was so called after a saint named Tippoo Sultan. Fakeers are often styled *sultan* or *shah*.

The Marata force, commanded by Murari Rao, joined the English. Grose, vol. 2, p. 99.

1753 Hyder besieged Major Lawrence, in Trichinopoly. Abdul Hamīd Khan's son, Majīd Khan, ruled Kadapa (vulgarly Kurpah).

Mons. Bussy was appointed (by the Díwān) "Shahnewāz Khan," and appointed governor of the four ("Circars") districts—E'lúr (Uppoo Elloor) Guntoor (called Mustufā-nagar), Rajahmandri, and Chicacole; besides Masulipatam and Condavíḍu.

The French were now masters of the sea coast of Coromandel and Orissa in an uninterrupted line of six hundred miles, from Mootapilly (south of Nizampatam) to the Pagoda at Jagannath (Juggernaut). The revenues of these produced, in 1753, 4,287,000 rupees—equal to 535,000 pounds sterling.

The French hold the port of Myhie, or Maihi, near Calicut, and miscall it Mahé, it having been taken by François Mahé de Labourdonnais. Mr.

A.D.

Mill commits this error uniformly. See Nolan, vol. 2, p. 187.

Mons. Dupleix proclaimed Rāja (Reza?) Sahib, son of Chanda Saib (the French Nabob) to be nabob of Arcot. Dupleix considered himself sovereign. Grose, vol. 2, p. 117.

1754 Death of Himmat Bahădar. On the 17th of August Hyder attacked the English troops, near "French Rocks" (that is, Hárōd'u, or Erroure). Hickey, p. 38.

1755 Masulipatam and Ganjam (miscalled the Northern Circars) were governed by the French. Until this time Orissa was held by the Maratas. In Bengal the English possessed only a spot of land three miles and a half long and one mile broad, at Calcutta.

1756 The Danes founded 'Frederick-nagar,' at Serampore, on the Hòogli. Hyder conquered Seringapatam. Admiral Watson and the Maratas attacked Angria, the pirate, at Gheriah, and ruined him. It was given up to the Maratas, who, in exchange, gave Bankótu, now (1756) called Fort Victoria, a few miles south of Bombay.

On the 20th of June Suraja Daula captured Calcutta (Kálí-Ghát; he changed the name to Ali-nagar), and imprisoned 146 English in the Black Hole, where 123 died.

The Danes, at Tranquebar, attacked the raja of Tanjore, but desisted.

1757 On the 2nd of January, Clive, Coote, and Watson recovered Calcutta. The Sepoys, called Tylangs, Toilungs, or Telingas (errors for Telugu men), were long employed in the Musulman armies; and were brought to Calcutta by Col. Clive; who defeats Suraja Daula, at (Palás'i) Plassey, on June 23rd (sometimes wrongly dated 20th). Fort William was built at Calcutta. The Musulman chiefs of Kadapa were beaten by Balavant Rao, the Marata.

A.D.

The town of Chandernagore, on the Hoogly, was taken on the 23rd March, by the English, from the French, whose power and commerce in Bengal now ended. The fort, "Fort Orleans," at that town was destroyed.

On the 26th of June, Vizagapatam surrendered to the French. [Hickey.]

August 19th. The English established a mint at Calcutta; and the first rupee was struck.

1758 The Maratas conquered Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, and Attok.

The English coined money at Madras for the Nabob of Arcot. These were called Arcot rupees, and dated A.H. 1172 [that is, A.D. 1758]. The dies so dated remained unaltered for fifty years.

The French, under Lally, attacked Tanjore and Madras. On the 6th of March they raised the siege of Madras.

Surat was rescued by the English. The Dutch were defeated in Bengal.

The French took Arcot.

1759 Madras, commanded by Governor Piggott, was besieged by Lally, who retreated on the 17th Feb. The English took Arcot, on Feb. 10th, Masulipatam, April 7th, and took the castle of Surat. Conjevaram [correctly Kanchi, often misprinted Coryeveram] taken by storm, April 13.

The French squadron on the Coromandel Coast was defeated by Admiral Pocock, near Pondicheri, 10th Sept. Pondicheri was desolated by famine.

Surat was rescued by the English, and confirmed to them by the emperor of Delhi.

Battle of Bederra, Nov. 25. The English, under Colonel Ford, defeated the Dutch, whose council at Chinsura were compelled to disavow the hostile acts of their fleet.

1760 Battle at Wandewash (correctly Van-dé-vásí, west of Sadras) on Jan. 22, (in some books wrongly dated 1759)

A.D.

when Colonel Coote defeated the French army under Bussy and Lally.

Bangalore (correctly Bengilúr) was besieged by the Marata army under Gopal Hari; he was conquered by HYDER ALI, who took the title of "Bahadar" (or Valiant), and usurped the kingdom of Mysore. In the Marata annals this is dated two years earlier.

The Affghans again drove the Maratas out of Delhi.

Colonel Clive returns to England and is created Lord Clive, baron of Plassey.

Almagír the second, emperor of Delhi [the great Mogul] was murdered, whereupon Ali Gauhar (Jauhar?) the second son of the emperor, was raised to the throne by the title "Shah-A'lam," (lord of the world).

1761 Hyder vanquished Khandeh Rao, and treated him cruelly, as a traitor.

The English defeated the Mogul Emperor Sháh A'lam, 15th Jan. The Emperor surrendered himself to Major Carnac. Mons. Law and the French party were taken prisoners. (Hickey, p. 44.)

The battle of Páni'pat; 150,000 Musulmans "Abdali" defeated 200,000 Maratas. A Marata document dates this event in "Iswara," which is four years earlier. This was the downfall of the Marata power.

The Dutch were very cruel in Ceylon; the natives flew to arms; and cut down nearly all the cinnamon trees. (Hickey.)

The Musulman chiefs in the Deccan deposed Salabat Jang, and raised Nizam Ali to the throne. (Hickey.) But the French supported Salabat Jang, and refused to acknowledge Nizam Ali. (Grose, 2, p. 132.)

Pondicheri was surrendered by Lally to the English under Coote, 16th Jan.

1762 Murari Rao 'Ghórparé' (a Marata general, son of Hindu Raya) conquered

A.D.

Vencatadri Rao, ruler of Gutti (Ghooty.)

1763 Until this time Masulipatam and Guntoor, the "Northern Circár," were under the power of the French.

The name 'Circar' is meant for Sarcar, and means a District. The phrase 'Northern Circars' ought to be laid aside; it is a mere French expression.

The Peace of Fontainbleau was concluded at Paris between the French and English.

1764 Hyder Ali was now, by usurpation, the ruler of Mysore, Bednore, Soonda, Malabar, the Bara-mahal, and the Karnatic.

The battle of Buxar, 23 Oct., Colonel Hector Munro defeated Sujah ud Dowla, Nawab of Oude. Thus ended the Mahomedan dominion in Bengal.

1765 Condapilla, near the river Krishna, (vulgarly Kistnah) was taken by the English.

1766 Nizam Ali Khan leagued with Hyder, but also gave the English a Sanad (Sunnud) or grant of "the Five Circars," viz., Rajahmandri (Uppu-)Elore, Mustafanagar (*alias* Guntoor), Chicacole, and Murtiza nagar (*alias* Guntoor). It is printed in Hickey, p. 30.

The English took Rajamandri.

1767 League between the English and the nabob of Arcot. (As. Ann. Reg., x., 54.)

Murari Rao of Gutti invaded Kaḍapa. War began between Hyder and the English. Battle of Hērōḍu (vulgarly Errode, or Erroure), which is called French rocks, near Tiruna'mali.

1768 Hyder attacked the English at Madras. Battle of Mulu-vágal (lit. Thorn-gate, vulgarly Mulwágal, Mullwaggley, Manbagul,) on the 4th Oct.

1769 The English made peace with Hyder.

1770 The Nabob of Arcot invaded Tanjaur.

A famine in Bengal. Death of Aurungzebe, the emperor or Grand Mogul.

1771 Tanjore was besieged by the Nabob of

A.D.

Arcot. Ganḍicōṭa was plundered four times in fourteen years.

1773 I'gala (Eagella) Shaum Rao, the Marata, plundered the Kadapa and Tanjaur countries.

Hyder took Calicut (Kallícōṭa).

1775 Hyder besieged Gooty.

1778 War between the English and the French. Feb. 6. The English took Pondicheri. War with the Maratas. Hyder vanquished the ('Mayána') nabob of Kadapa.

1779 Tellicheri and Mabi were taken from the French by the English, March 17.

1780 Hyder commenced his final plundering excursion. Colonel Baillie's detachment was cut off. Sep. 10.

1781 Negapatam was taken by Sir Eyre Coote, who defeated Hyder near Porto Novo, July 1, and at Sholungur. See New Ann. Reg. 1784. A record written in Hebrew says "A.D. 1781 is Kali 4881, and this is Collam 956."

1782 Depopulation of the Carnatic at this period:

	Lives.
Destroyed in the (Jageer) Madras district	150,000
By sickness in Madras ...	20,000
By famine	10,000
Inhabitants of the neighbourhood	50,000
Died in making escape ...	40,000
Manufacturers, &c., carried off	20,000
Elsewhere	250,000
Total......	540,000

To which add the loss of life in Hyder's army. See Sullivan's British India Analyzed, 1793, p. 521.

Death of Basálat Jang, 5th Oct. A famine in Western India, which even approached the Company's borders. (Hickey) *

* "The great famine of 1783 is called Chalisi 'forty' because it happened in Samvat 1840." See H. H. Wilson's Glossary, p. 99.

A.D.

A famine and a hurricane at Madras. (Hickey.)

Hyder Ali died on Saturday, 7 Dec., which was the first day of (Mohurrum) A.H. 1197. This event was long kept a secret, and has often been recorded under erroneous dates. Accession of his son Tippoo Sultan.

1783 Guntoor [Mustufa-nagar] was ceded to the English, June 13, battle at Cuddalore between the French and English. The English took Nága-pattam [vulgarly Negapatam] from the Dutch.

1784 Mons. Bussy [whom Hindus call Moosaá Boosi) became governor of Pondicheri.

1785 Gootti was plundered by the Maraṭas.

1786 The English took Gūḍlūr (Cuddalore).

1787 Tippoo attacked A'dhōní. A storm and inundation at Coringa. Gent. Mag., 1788, part I., 264; there it is spoken of as incredible, but Roxburgh was in it and has recorded it in his Flora. vol. 2, p. 84.

1788 Kollam year 964.

1789 Tippoo began to make war against the English. He invaded Travancore.

1790 Sept. 14, battle of Sítamangalan. The Nizam conquered Kadapa. The English took Bangalore from Tippoo.

1791 In this year (Virodhicrut) happened "Mína-Sani-Pravéṣam," or the conjuncture of Saturn with Pisces. This is a dreadful portent according to astrologers, who say its "poison" lasted 30 months. "The famine of 1791, 92, 93 carried off half of the labouring classes." Rox., Flora. 1, 85, note. Cornwallis stormed Tippoo's camp at Seringapatam, 6th Feb. Bangalore taken by Cornwallis, 21st March. Battle of Seringapatam, 25th May.

1792 The Maratas attacked Bidar-ur (vulgarly Bednore.) On the 18th of March peace was concluded between the English and Tippoo. He ceded half his do-

A.D.

minions; particularly the Coorg country. He surrendered two of his sons as hostages, and he paid as a penalty three crores and thirty lacs of rupees—that is, three millions and thirty thousand pounds.

In the Book of Dates (Metrop.) it is printed three-score of rupees: a curious oversight.

The battle of Lukairee, where Tukaji Holcar was beaten by De Boigne. (As. Ann. Reg., 1805, part 2, p. 25.)

1793 The English again took Pondicheri, on the 23rd of August, which they dismantled the next year. In Bengal, Courts for civil and criminal causes are appointed. Until this time Musulman law alone was administered, the English being lieges of the Great Mogul.

1794 Tippoo's sons are restored on the 29th of March. "Up to the present time England has made no great and lasting impression on the Indians, except by her military power."

1795 Kochi (Cochin in Travancore) surrendered to the English on the 20th of October.

1798 Lord Edward Clive (the second) came to Madras as governor.

Tippoo broke his treaty, and intrigued with the French, while he endeavoured to incite all the native powers to rise against the English; who therefore besieged him in Seringapatam.

1799 On the 4th of May the English took Seringapatam by assault, and Tippoo was slain. Mysore was partitioned. The districts of Kadapa and Bellary were ceded to the English by the Nizam on the 30th of December.

1800 The English took possession of Nelloor, 100 miles north of Madras.

1801 The English government of the Carnatic began. Troops were sent from India to Egypt. Zemaun Shah, King of Cabul, was deposed by his nephew. War in Mysore between Holcar and Saindhya (vulgarly Scindea).

1802 Holcar captured Puná (vulg. Poonah). Flight of the Paishwah. Defeat of Saindhya. Treaty of Bassein between the English and the Paishwah, 31 Dec. This treaty sealed the fate of India. The Paishwah agreed to receive a subsidiary force; the English undertaking to establish him on the throne of Poona.

1803 September 12, General Lake entered Delhi, defeating the Seiks and Maratas. Agra was surrendered to the English. The battle of Assaye (A-saháyi, "Unaided"), in which Sir Arthur Wellesley, on the 23rd September, with 4,500 troops, of whom only 2,000 were British, defeated the combined forces of Daulat Rao Saindhya (vulgarly Scindiah) and the Raja of Berar, amounting to 50,000 men. Fall of Poonah. Holcar was expelled. Lord Lake took Agra; he defeated the Maratas at the battle of Laswaree. On the 17th of December peace is concluded with the raja of Berar, who cedes Cuttack (the Juggernaut country) to the British. Peace with Scindia on the 30th of December. He surrenders Baroach, Ahmednagar, and his forts in the Dooab. This is the country properly called the Deccan (Dakhan, the South).

Treaties of alliance were made with the rajas of Bhurtpore, Joudpore, and other chiefs near the Jumna. Pondicherry was again taken from the French.

1804 The Maratas, under Holcar, were defeated by the English in several battles. The treaty of Burhaun-poor is concluded on the 27th of February, with Saindia. On the 16th of April, war is declared against Holcar, who lays siege to Delhi, but is forced to retire on the 8th of October.

A storm and flood for three days at Kadapa; followed by a famine.

A.D.

1805 Marquis Cornwallis became Governor-General; and died. Orissa was conquered from the Maratas. Holcar retires to Central India.

1806 The Vellore mutiny on the 10th July; 800 Sepoys were executed. In many books this is wrongly dated the 13th or 31st of January, 1807, which perhaps was the date when the event was published in England. See Gentleman's Magazine for 1807, part I., page 170. In a late work by Dr. David Allen, it is repeatedly miscalled Nelloor; which is a town 100 miles north-east of Vellore.

1807 Lord Minto arrived as Governor-General on the 31st July.

1808 War with Travancore; arising from dissensions between the British President and the Dewan, or minister, of the Raja, or "Samorin." December.

1809 The Travancore army is defeated in January, and in February the English stormed the lines and ended the war. A mutiny was quelled in Seringapatam.

1812 The Madras Government, under Sir George Barlow, stopped the Tent Contract. This led to a mutiny among the officers themselves. See History of British India, by Charles Macfarlane, 1854, p. 356; and the Edinburgh Review, for Aug. 1810, p. 399. In September, Lord Minto came to Madras, and granted an amnesty to the offenders.

The Pindarries (Pend'érí) shake off the Marata authority and assert their independence. They plundered Mizapoor.

1813 A new charter for twenty years was granted to the East India Company. The first Bishop of Calcutta (Dr. Middleton) was appointed.

The Marquis of Hastings (Lord Francis Rawdon) became Governor-General.

1814 War was declared against Nepaul.

1815 War with Nepaul ended; Kemaoon being ceded to the British. Capitulation of Malown.

1816 A treaty was made with the Maratas.

1817 The Marata Confederacy is dissolved, and Ahmednagar and other places are ceded to the British, June 13. The great and final Pindaree war. Battle of Mahidpoor, where Holcar is defeated by the English, under Sir T. Hislop, and the troops of Scindea's army.

The cholera broke out in Bengal, and spread through India.

1818 The Pindari war ended. Peace was concluded with Holcar. The Paishwa Baji Rao (who afterwards adopted Nana Saib) surrendered to the English, abdicating his power, and relinquishing all right to the Deccan. He retired to Benares, and received the stipulated pension of eight lacks of rupees yearly.

1819 The Vizeer of Oude throws off his allegiance to the Great Mogul.

1822 Treaty between the English and the Nizam—chiefly on exchange of territory.

1823 Lord Amherst became Governor-General. Runjeet Sing invaded Peshawar.

1824 The Burmese war began. The British took Rangoon. Mutiny of Sepoys at Barrackpore, near Calcutta.

1825 The first steam voyage to India was effected. A rebellion at Bhurtpore (Bharata-puram), consequent on the death of the raja.

1826 The British conquered Bhurtpoor, January 18. Peace with the Burmese. The English retain Arracan.

1828 Freedom of the press was granted at Madras.

1829 Lord William Bentinck arrives as Governor-General. In December he passed a law for the abolition of suttees, or burning Hindu widows alive. Attempts at a

A.D.

mutiny at Bangalore, in October.

1834 The Raja of Coorg (Travancore) revolts, is defeated, and deposed.

1835 Lord William Bentinck abolished flogging in the Sepoy army.

1837 There was "a fourth revolution at Goa against the Portuguese Government." As. Jour., August, 1837 (As. Intell.), p. 303.

1838 Slavery was abolished in India, October 1st. The English began to coin money in their own name, abolishing the Mogul's title. The Affghan war commences.

1839 Treaty with the Ameers of Scinde, March 11. The British forces enter Candahar on the 21st April. Ghuznee is stormed by Sir John Keane on the 23rd of July. Invasion of Sinde.

Jelalabad surrenders to Colonel Wade. Aden, the nest of pirates, was purchased of the Arabs by the English.

Dost Muhammad was defeated in Affghanistan, and surrendered to the English on the 3rd November.

1841 The Hindu pagodas and their revenues had hitherto been managed by the Honourable Company's government, who now relinquished the charge and gave up the income.

1842 The British evacuate Cabul. General Elphinstone's army is destroyed. The English army of retribution arrives at Peshawar. Cabul again taken by the English. End of the Affghan war. Ghuznee was again taken by General Nott.

1843 Sir Charles Napier defeated the Ameers of Scinde, at the battle of Meeanee. The Gwalior territory is subdued by the British.

1844 A revolution at Lahore.

1845 Battles at Moodkee and Ferozepoor. The Sikhs are defeated by the British.

1846 Battle of Aliwal; the English conquer the Sikhs. Also a battle at Sobraon, gained by Lord Gough; followed by the treaty of Lahore.

1847 A conspiracy at Lahore, by Vizier Lall Sing. He is deposed. The throne was given to Golab Sing, to whom Candahar is ceded.

1848 The British war with the raja of Ungool. The Ameers of Sinde were subdued. War in Mooltan. The siege of Mooltan was raised by General Whish on the 23rd of September; Shere Sing having withdrawn with 5,000 men. Battle of Ramnagar on the 22nd November, when Lord Gough expels the Seiks; who are also defeated by General Thackwell at Vizeer-abad.

The Insurrection of the Moplahs at Calicut put down after great slaughter.

1851—52 The Persian war. Invasion of Herát. Expedition of the Persian Gulf. Capture of Bushire, &c.

1855 The Persians besieged Herat.

1856 War was declared by England against Persia.

1849 Mooltan was taken by storm on the 2nd of January. Battle of Chillianwalla. Gough defeats the Seiks on the 13th of January. Surrender of the city and garrison of Mooltan; Moolraj is taken prisoner. Lord Gough defeats and routs the Seiks at Goojerat on the 21st Feb. Surrender, at Rával Pindee, of the principal Seik chieftains, with 16,000 soldiers, to Major General Gilbert, 4th March. On 29th March the Panjab country was annexed to the British dominions.

1850 Mutiny of a Bengal regiment of native infantry at Umritsir, 2nd Feb. End of the war in Lahore.

1851 Bajee Rao, formerly Paishwah (chieftain) of the Marata Pindaris, dies at Bithoor.

A.D.

His nephew Nana Sahib claimed a continuance of his pension, which was refused.

1852 War on the Eastern coast; the British force the passage of the Irawaddy on the 4th of January. Martaban is stormed on the 5th of April. General Goodwin storms and takes Rangoon. Pegu is taken, but is soon evacuated. Prome is again taken. Pegu is recaptured on the 21st of November. On the 23rd of December the Burmese invest Pegu, which is relieved by the British. Annexation of Pegu to the British Indian empire.

1853 End of the Burmese war. Death of the Raja of Nagpoor: his domains are annexed to those held by the British.

1855 The Churruck-puja, or Swing-feast (a Pariar custom, in which devotees were swung by hooks put in the skin of their backs) was abolished in the Madras territories. The titular Nabob of the Carnatic (or Arcot) dies without an heir. His title terminates. The troops of the King of Persia besieged Herat.

1856 The annexation of Oude. War was declared by England against Persia.

1857 The great mutiny in the native army of Bengal broke out, 24th of January to the 6th of May. At Meerut, 10th of May. The mutineers establish their head-quarters at Delhi on the 12th of May. They proclaim the King of Delhi Emperor. Mutiny at Allahabad and Cawnpore. On the 1st of July the rebels besiege Lucknow. On the 17th of July General Havelock enters Cawnpore; on the 19th of July he defeats Nana Sahib at Bithoor. On the 10th of August General Nicholson arrives before Delhi. On the 14th of August Sir Colin Campbell arrives from England in Calcutta; [He was afterwards created Lord Clyde.] On the 14th of September to the 20th, storming and capture of Delhi by General Wilson. The sons of the King of Delhi are slain by Lieut. Hodson on the 25th of September. Havelock relieves the Europeans besieged in Lucknow. On the 10th of October General Greathed defeats the Agra contingent near Agra. On the 3rd of November Sir Colin Campbell arrives at Cawnpore. On the 17th November Outram, Havelock, and Campbell meet at Lucknow and dislodge the mutineers. The British quit Lucknow on the 22nd of November. On the 25th, Sir Henry Havelock dies at Alambagh. On the 27th, General Windham is defeated by the Gwalior rebels near Cawnpore. On the 6th of December Sir Colin Campbell defeats the rebels at Cawnpore.

1858 Sir Colin Campbell defeats the rebels at Futtyghur on the 2nd of January. On the 6th of January Jung Bahadar captured Goruckpore. On the 23rd of January Roberts takes Awah in Rájpootána. On the 28th of January Sir Hugh Rose captures the fort of Ratghur. On the 11th of February Sir Colin Campbell leaves Cawnpore and advances to Lucknow, where the siege commences on the 8th of March, and on the 19th the place was taken. On the 3rd of March General Roberts takes Kotah. On the 2nd of April Sir H. Rose takes Jhansi. On the 19th of April General Whitelock defeats the mutineers at Bandar. On the 27th of April, death of Sir William Peel at Cawnpore. Bareilly is seized by the British on the 7th of May. On the 8th of May Sir H. Rose takes Kooch, and on the 23rd he takes Calpee. On the 1st of June the rebels seize Gwalior, which is recaptured by Sir H. Rose on the 19th. On the 14th of July General Grant defeats the rebels at Kotara.

Trial and conviction of the King of Delhi in the palace of Delhi. January. He was banished for life to Rangoon.

The Government of the East India Company, by the final charter, terminated on the 1st of September.

A.D.

On the 2nd of September two disarmed regiments rebel at Mooltan and are destroyed. General Roberts defeats the Paoree rebels. General Mitchell defeats Tantia Topee at Beora. The rebels sustain numerous severe defeats.

On the 1st of November the Queen is proclaimed Empress of India: Lord Canning receiving the title of Viceroy. General Wetherell defeats the rebels in Oude. Lord Clyde (Sir Colin Campbell) defeats the mutineers near Fattehpoor. Defeat of the rebel Tantia Topee.

It appears that this was some other person: the real Tantia Topee being apprehended with Nana Sahib in 1863. But Tantia Topee is a mere nickname (like Le Petit Corporal), meaning 'Stout Cap,' and there might be two.

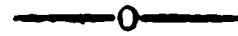
1859 The Panjab was proclaimed as a Presidency on the 1st of January. Surrender of Maun Sing, Defeat of the rebels under Tantia Topee on the 16th of January; he was hanged at Seepree, on the 18th of April. Execution of Raja Jaya Lát Sing, who was hanged at Lucknow, where he had committed his cruellest murders.

The mutiny is suppressed on the 1st of July.

1861 Famine in India. In England one hundred and sixty thousand pounds were subscribed towards relieving it.

1862 The Year of Repose. Abu-zafr-Seraj-uddín-Mohammad Bahadar Sháh Badshah Ghazi, the ex-Emperor of Delhi, the last of the Great Moguls, died in exile at Rangoon.

1863 Apprehension of Nana Sahib and Tantia Topee.



APPENDIX.

ON THE CYCLE OF SIXTY YEARS; CALLED VRIHASPATI CHACRAM, OR CYCLE OF JUPITER.

Warren's Treatise on this subject, in his Kala Sankalita, page 197—216, is addressed to astronomers. I shall endeavour to extract so much as may be available to common readers like myself.

He observes that this Cycle of Jupiter has been imagined, but without foundation, to be the same as the Chaldean Saros (misprinted Sosos). "In a chronological point of view, Jupiter's Cycle is important, because it was ever a practice in Southern India, when dating documents, to annex the name of the year of the (Chacra) Cycle.

"I have not been able to discover the origin of the practice of reckoning time with reference to the revolutions of the planet Jupiter; but it no doubt is very ancient. . . . . Its legitimate application has long fallen into disuse in the Peninsula of India; where sixty solar years are supposed to be equal to five revolutions of the planet. This is not warranted by the Surya Siddhanta, nor the commentators thereon, nor by observation. Generally one year of Jupiter's Cycle is supposed to answer to the time during which the planet passes through one sign of the Zodiac."

I have copied these few lines out of the Kala Sankalita lest it should seem that I had introduced the phrase as an idea of my own.

ON ECLIPSES.

Many of the Sanscrit inscriptions specify eclipses as corresponding with the dates; but the great Sanscrit philologer Colebrooke states (in his Essays, vol. 2, page 178) that he was unable to reconcile the Indian with the European calculation of eclipses. Hales observes in his Chronology (edition 1830, vol. 1, page 252) that Sir Isaac Newton, in his Chronology, has neglected eclipses. In "L'Art de verifier les Dates," there are tables of Eclipses which do not coincide with the calculations made by Bramhans.

In Musulman history the same happens. Thus, in the History of Bengal, entitled Seir-i-Mutakherin, (4to. 3, page 118) is described, Salábat Jang's victory at Poonah, dated in A.H. 1165 (misprinted 1765), wherein the first month, Muharram, was November-December, 1751. It is added that "the moon was eclipsed the whole of this month," a fable mentioned nowhere else. Yet there was a lunar eclipse in Europe, on the 21st of November, 1751. See Gentleman's Magazine for 1751, page 505—6.

In the memoirs of the false prophet Muhammad, called Mishcât-ul-musáhib (book 4, ch. 51, page 327), an eclipse of the sun is noted on the 10th day of Rabi-ul-avil, in the tenth year of the Hejira, answering to the 5th of June, A.D. 631. Captain Matthews, in his translation, observes that according to European calculation, this should be ten days later.

In longitude, reckoned from London, Arabia is only about half way to India, where the discrepancy is of course still greater.

ON INITIAL DAYS.

Though they are placed in parallel columns, the various years begin on different days; thus the A.D. 1850 answers to the 4951st year of the Kali Yugam, or Hindu date from the creation of the world, commencing on the 12th of April. It is (SS.) 1772-3 of the Salivahana Sacam; this begins on the 14th of March in the Telugu countries, but on

the 12th of April in the Tamil lands. It is year 1907-8 of the SACAM, or Vicramáditya era, beginning in the Guzerat country on the 5th of November, elsewhere on the 14th of March. It is year 1025-6 (beginning on the 15th of September) of the Parasuráma or Kollam (vulgarly Quilon) reckoning, used on the south-west coast of India, wrongly called Malabar. It answers to year 1266-7 ol the Musulman year called Hejri, which begins on the 6th November. At Puri, in Katagam (which we call Juggernaut, in Orissa), the year begins on Phálguna Bahula Padyaimi—which, in the contiguous Telugu country, is not the month Phálguna, but Chaitra.

At present we count the year from the first of January; but until New Style began in 1752, the year began at the feast of the Annunciation, on the 25th March. In Monstrelet's Chronicle, we find the year was counted from Lady Day; or else from Easter: and in earlier ages from Christmas.

In Pepy's Diary, the editor has deviated from his original, and counts the year from the 1st of January. The same oversight occurs in Wade's Chronology.

The initial day of the Fasli year agrees with that of the Tamil reckoning.

ON NAMES OF LANDS AND LANGUAGES.

Our books regarding India are not very exact in the names. The names Gentoo, Coromandel, Malabar, Telingana, Deccan, Circars, and Mysore, are all phrases introduced by foreigners.

Deccan is usually derived from Dacshina, Dakhan, the Sanscrit word for South. It was the name of the country which lies between the Nerbudda and the Krishna. (See Wellington's Dispatches, 1802, introductory note.) "The two capitals of the Decan, or Dakan, are Aurungabad and Hyderbad" (in Golconda), says the Seir-i-Mutakherin, or History of Modern Times; written in 1780. Sir Thomas Roe, writing in 1615, spells it "Decan." The Italian, Pietro Della Valle, writing in 1623, says "Dacan." (Edition 12mo., Brighton, 1843.) Some French writers spell it "Daquem."

Writing in 1790, the political surveyor, James Grant, applies this name Deccan to the six nations inhabiting the Peninsula. (See Sullivan's British India Analyzed, 3, p. 668.) Rennell uses it in the same manner. Ferishta, careless of etymology as Persian and French writers generally are, gives a fabulous origin, tracing the name to a son of Noah.

The old Sanscrit authors very naturally called the peninsula "Dacshina," south. In the beginning of the second book of the Hitopadesa, 'Dacshina Pathé' is rendered 'In the Deccan;' but should not it be 'In the South?' In the "List of Fifty-six Countries," found in many Sanscrit books, the word "Daxina," does not occur.

Baldæus, who travelled in India in 1640, has a map in which the western coast, from Bombay to Goa, is called Decan. South of this is "Concan," and further south is "Canara." East of "Balaghat" is "Bisnagar," and east of that is "Narasinga."

Some English books say that Kanara, or Kannadi, is corrupted from Karn'át'a and Karn'atáca. This is a mistake. Karn'át'a was the name of the entire realm of Vishnu Vardhana, wherein the western part alone was Kanara, or more properly Kannaḍi' désam.

Vijaya-nagar (Bisnagar) is in the Tulava country. Krishna Rayalu was "King of the Tulavas," and the modern capital being Maisoor, the "Maisoor bhasha" is the language which we call Kanarese. This is despised by the Telugus as a mere gibberish.

In the "Modern Universal History" (edition printed in octavo, in 1766), vol. 6, p. 481; and also in Heylyn's Cosmographie, folio, 1682, book 3, p. 202, it is stated that after A.D. 1300, Muhammad Shah rebelled, and called himself King of Deccan, giving this name to the country heretofore called

Canára, "in regard that he had filled it with a mongrel body of Christians, Mahomedans, and Gentiles, agreeing neither in parentage, language, customs, nor religion; the word Decan signifying in that language an illegitimate brood."

No authority is quoted for this strange story, which also appears in Prevost, Hist. des Voyages, vol. 13, p. 302 and 303, who refers to Otter's Voyages, tom. 1, p. 341.

In Briggs's Translation of Ferishta's History of the Deccan this fable is not mentioned. But the country embraces the Kannadi, Tulava, and Marata nations, and each of these names signifies base, miserable, wretched. Kannadi (but with the *soft* D) in Telugu signifies Rubbish.* Tulava means Vile; and the Introduction to Candy's Marata Dictionary derives "Mharáṭi" from "Mhár," meaning a pariar, or outcast. Oordoo, or Ordu (Hindustani) is merely the language of the (Urdu) "camp."

The natives of Canara call their country "Maisuri Désam," and the language is the "Maisuri Bhasha."

ON THE NAMES OF THE TELUGU COUNTRY AND LANGUAGE.

I.—ON THE TRUE NAME AND LOCATION.

Circles drawn on the map of Southern India, round Kadapa, Rajamahendry and Kondapilli, the radius of each extending to Madras: and another drawn Vizagapatam, and extending to Ganjam, will sufficiently shew the countries wherein the Hindus (rated at fourteen million souls in 1855) speak Telugu.

The people call themselves Telugu, or Tenugu, and the spelling sometimes is Telungu, Delungu.

The Sanscrit name is An'dhra or Andhra (Undhra), the country being Andhra Dés'am.

Vicrīti or Vaicrŭti (the dialect) is a phrase sometimes used by native grammarians, as distinguishing it from Sanscrīt and Pra'crīt.

The north-east part is called Kalinga Desam, a name which still is used in Kalingapatam, a seaport, north of Vizagapatam.

Eight centuries ago the whole realm, extending from Chicacole in the north to Seringapatam in the south-west, was called Karnát'ca Rajyam, and the old kings were called Karnataca Doralu.

II.—ON NAMES GIVEN BY FOREIGNERS.

The Tamil people call the language Telinga.

They also called it Vadaghei, that is, Northern, which is also pronounced Badaga. Early Portuguese voyages changed this into Varuga, Vardaga, Varugic, which their Latin writers called "Regnum Var." The name of the raja at that time being Narasinga, they fancied this was the name of the country.

Gentoo, or Jentoe, seems to be a phrase used by the Portuguese, sometimes for the Hindus in general; sometimes for the Telugu nation in particular.

The northern part of the country was called "Northern Circars" (Sircár, that is, district) a name used first by the Musulmans, then by the French.

Sailors who came from Aracan and Pegu were best acquainted with the port at Kalingapatam, and hence they called the whole coast the Kling country. See Marsden's Malay Dictionary and Grammar, and the critique in the Edinburgh Review, 1814, p. 170.

Musulman writers call the country Telinga, or Tylinga. They raised many troops in these parts, and afterwards employed them in Bengal; so did the English, hence Tylung (like *les Suisses* in Europe) has come to mean a soldier.

III.—ON SOME PEDANTIC NAMES.

Appa Cavi, the grammarian (who lived about the year A.D. 1600) asserts that the original name of the language was Trilinga; and in the Introduction to Campbell's Teloogoo Grammar may be seen remarks on this word and its derivative Trailinga.

But this word is unknown to the more

* It is curious that Canada, in America, is a name unknown to the aborigines, and is supposed to mean "Ca-nada"—"we have nothing."

ancient authors, who wrote some centuries earlier. Neither in the Grammars nor Poems do they mention such names.

The story given by Mr. Campbell of three Lingas, or images of Siva, placed as land-marks, is unknown; it is also incredible, for the religion at that time was Jaina, not Saiva.

Trilinga, 'three gendered,' is a phrase in Sanscrit grammar for nouns of the common gender. The Bhagavat also (page 293, at the beginning of the Narasimh Avatár) speaks of the deity as "Trimúrti Trilinga Vyacti." This is quite separate from the name of the language.

There are Sanscrit lists of "the Fifty-six Countries" in several books. Mr. Ward, in his work on the Hindus, has included the name Troilinga, but without authority.

In the long series of inscriptions collected in the Local Records, the names Andhra, Telugu, Tenugu are often used. Trilinga never appears.

IV.

In his Natural History (VI., chap. 22) Pliny also speaks of Kalinga. In Sillig's edition, 1851, the word is spelt thus—"Insula in Gange est, magnæ amplitudinis, gentem continens unam, nomine Modogalingam." There are various readings, as "Modogolungam." In Valpy's Variorum edition there are other readings. In the manuscript of Pliny in the British Museum, No. 11,994, p. 67, it is written, "Novissimæ gentes Calingarum regio pertalis [other copies read Protalis, Portalis, Parthalis, Proclais] vocatur: regi lx., peditum equitum M., elephanti DCC., in procinctu bellorum excubant." (See English translation, Bohn's edition, vol. 2, p. 44.) Then, a few lines further in the manuscript, "Insula in gange est, magnæ amplitudinis gentem continens unam, nomine modro galingam." And soon after he says, "Validior gens ANDARÆ, plurimis vicis." In another manuscript it is Andarum. In Sillig's edition the various readings are Modogalicam, Modogalungam, and "*Nomine modo* Calingam." Here the true name at length appears.

By "Ganges" (a word applied to any holy river) we may understand the river Godavari, which is often called "Godavari Ganga." The "Insula in Gange" is merely the delta in this river.

Pliny evidently writes from information given by sailors: and his account is not very intelligible. In the next page (cap. xx.) he speaks of Promontorium Calingon.

Campbell also quotes a passage from Ptolemy, speaking of the Triglyphon, or three-imaged region; but can this denote the Telugu country? In Thomas Herbert's voyages, 1638 (p. 318), Pegu seems to be intended in the account given by Ptolemy.

Kalinga is correctly stated in Wilson's Sanscrit Dictionary (2nd edition, p. 202) to be "a name applied in the Puranas to various countries; but especially to a district on the Coromandel coast, extending from below Cuttack to the vicinity of Madras." Wilkins, in Fra. Buch. Mysore, vol. 2, p. 305, erroneously says it is "Muttura Binderabund," while "Kalinda" is Vijayanagar.

In Ælian's Natural History (book xvi., p. 14) it is stated that elephants were shipped at Ceylon, and sent to the King of Kalinga.

See Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1861, vol. xviii., part 2, p. 349.

V.—Further remarks on the name Andhra.

In the Laws of Manu (x., 36) this name, with a short initial vowel, occurs as the name of a savage tribe. In Telugu writers the initial is usually long.

"Sucarná Deva lived in A.D. 190—one hundred and ninety. He was the most distinguished of the A'ndhras in India. His reign forms an epoch in Indian history. He dethroned the King of Magadha, and extended his rule over Assam, beyond the eastern boundary of India." (Encyclo. Metrop.) The authority for this statement is not quoted. It perhaps originated in Captain Francis Wilford's Essays on the Sacred Isles

of the West (Asiatic Researches), which give four lists of the Andhra Dynasty, quoted from the Bhagavat, Vishnu, Vayu, and Bramhanda Puranas. These lists, if veracious (all of them are Sanscrit epithets), appertain to a northern tribe, distinct from the Telugus, and flourishing in earlier ages.

There is a Sanscrit treatise, by Kalidasa, on Prosody, called Sruta Bódha, printed with a French translation by M. Ed. Lancereau, in the Journal Asiatique for Dec., 1854. In section 41 is this line

"Védair ándhrair yatra virág-yasti viráma."

This translated the "number of the Vedas (i.e., four) and of the Andhras"—which is explained "nine"—"Nom d'une dynastie de neuf princes, rois de Magadha." I do not see any basis for this interpretation; and I fancy we ought to read "Védair randhrair." For (as shewn in page 21) Veda denotes four, and Randhra denotes nine.

VI.

A few other names erroneously given to this language may be noticed as mere errata.

Telinga, Tallinga, Tullinga, Tailanga, Toilang, Toylung, Tillinga, Tillinghy, Tellungda.

Some French writers call it Talenga, Tinlinga, Telongou, Telogou, Feulinga, and Zelingani, and Zelenga, which is given in a book by Peter Parley, lately published. The name Badaga has been noticed above.

The Musulmans called the country Tullingana, and sometimes it has been misprinted Lollongana.

It should be observed that there is, in this nation, a particular tribe of Sudras who are called Telagas. Campbell's fancy about the name originating in the word "Tella," meaning "white," does not deserve notice; nor his notion about Tenugu (with a short initial) being derived from "te'neh," honey, which has a long initial vowel.

ON VARIATIONS IN THE CALENDAR;

ABRIDGED FROM THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN;" A WEEKLY PAPER OF THE 20TH AUG., 1851.

The *Hindu Calendar* has this year been deceiving not only native but also Europeans. It was supposed that because "Cocoanut Day" was over (a holiday when the season is supposed to open for traffic), therefore the monsoon was at an end. But the Hindus have intercalary months, to make the year correspond with the seasons. Such an intercalary month began on the 16th August, which was the first day of the new moon. If this had happened thirty days earlier, Cocoanut day, instead of being the 30th of July, would have fallen on the 28th or 29th of August; by which time, indeed, we may hope that the high winds and heavy rains of the monsoon will be over. This state of the calendar shews that it does not suit the seasons. In 1851, this feast happened on the 18th of August.

The Hindus divide the zodiac into twenty-seven parts; from some of which they name the months. They know our method of the twelve signs, but do not use it in this matter. Each of the twenty-seven has an extent of thirteen and a half degrees: on an average the sun moves through two and a quarter every month. On the European system we get about one month more (in about three years) than if we reckoned by solar time. But the Hindus reckon by lunar months; to make which suit the seasons they require an intercalary month in a little less than three years. How do they regulate where it is to come in? As the months are named from certain of the twenty-seven signs of the zodiac, it is necessary that the sun should be in the sign, or division, from which the month takes its name, sometime or other during the month. If they find by calculation that the sun will not arrive there before the change of the moon, they insert an intercalary month. Thus, the month

Sravana ended on the 15th August, 1851, the day of the new moon; but calculation shewed that during the next thirty days the sun would not come up to the lunar constellation Bhadrapa. from which the next month, Bhadra, is named. Therefore an intercalary month is inserted, as an extra (Adhica-Bhadra) before the regular Bhadra. As the sun moves slower in the northern than in the southern signs, this intercalary month always comes during our summer, or early in the autumn.

But the Hindu Calendar also occasionally (though rarely) omits a month in the winter season, on the same principle. The sun moving rapidly through the southern signs, sometimes passes through the constellation from which the month is named before the 30 days of the previous month are completed, therefore that constellation loses (on such an occasion) its privilege of giving its name to the month—an honour that falls to the next in rotation. Thus it sometimes happens that, within twelve months, there are two intercalary months and one omitted.

Suppose then that there is an intercalary month near the Autumnal Equinox, and a month omitted near the Winter Solstice; it may be right, sometime after the Vernal Equinox, to intercalate a month, as the other two had nearly balanced one another. This seems profitable to none but the Jyósi's, or Almanac makers. How different it is from our simple rule:—"Take the number of the year, divide it by 400; if there is no remainder it is a leap-year. If there is, divide it by 100. Then, if there is no remainder, it is not a leap-year. But if there is a remainder, divide that by 4; if there is a remainder, it is not a leap-year; if there is not a remainder, it is a leap-year, and February must have 29 days."

In a case that lately occurred in the Sudder Dewanny Adaulat there are one or two points that illustrate Hindu institutions.

A plaintiff was found to be fourteen days too late in bringing his plaint into court. The local judge, from whom he appealed, calculated by English time; but on reaching the Sudder Adaulat, it was found that he still had threetospare :because days (they determined) that the calculation should have been made according to the Hindu reckoning. The reason is clear, from what we have stated above. An intercalary month had lately taken place, so that by their method of computation the plaintiff had an advantage of seventeen days.

In the Kala Sankalita, page 71, are these rules. somewhat altered in the wording for clearness:—

"1. A common year is called Samvatsaram, or 'Mána' (a measure).

"2. An intercalary year is Adhica-Samvatsaram; that is, a year that has an extra month.

"3. A double intercalary year has a month expunged (cshaya, consumed), and is called Cshaya Samvatsaram.

"4. When a month is intercalated the word Adhica (extra) is prefixed. Thus, in some years we have first Adhica Aswina, and then Nija Aswina; of these the first is the extra month.

"5. When two Tit-his end in the same solar day the intermediate one is expunged, and is called Cshaya (i.e., lost).

"6 When a Solar day occurs in which no Tit-hi begins, the preceding one is called "Adhica," or intercalated, and its numeral is repeated."

"7 When a tit-hi begins before sunrise, or at sunrise, it is counted as belonging to its concurrent solar day."

The Sanscrit word tit-hi is separate from the Telugu word Tédi, which means a day of the month commencing at sunrise; or, according to the Musulmans, at sunset.

Other rules are given, but these may suffice for the general reader.

MEMOIR OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COLIN MACKENZIE,

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

He landed in India in 1783 as a cadet, and then was sent to Ceylon with his regiment on an expedition. When he returned to Madras, he met with a young Telugu bramhan, named Cavali Vencata Bóraiia, who was his industrious assistant in enquiries regarding antiquities. He was employed with his corps in several parts of Southern India. Some papers which he wrote appeared in the Asiatic Researches. He made the first attempt to ascertain, methodise, and embody the geography of the country. His means were slender, his prudence great, and his industry unwearied. In 1796 he prepared and laid before Government the first general map of the Nizam's dominions in the Deccan; hitherto unknown to the English. After the downfall of Tippoo Sultan, in 1799, he was appointed to survey Mysore. Captain Warren, who afterwards compiled the Kala Sankalita, was one of his assistants. Major Mackenzie continually accumulated documents regarding history. Throughout the villages from Tanjore to Nagpoor there were Sanscrit inscriptions on rocks, or on plates of copper, or in various records, bearing the names of the rulers in past ages; who had bestowed lands on priests and others. His messengers collected copies of these, amounting to about seven thousand. He first ascertained the facts regarding the Jaina creed. In 1810 his appointment ceased, and he went with his regiment to Java, where he pursued similar enquiries. In 1815 he returned to Madras and was appointed Surveyor-General of India. He was sent to reside at Calcutta, where he died in 1821. The Government purchased his prodigious collection of manuscripts and antiquities. The learned Horace Hayman Wilson prepared a report, published in two volumes at Calcutta, in 1828, entitled "The Mackenzie Collection: a Descriptive Catalogue of the Oriental manuscripts and other articles illustrative of the literature, history, statisticks, and antiquities of the South of India, collected by Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Mackenzie, Surveyor-General of India."

The statement here given is abridged from Wilson's Preface, and from a Memoir in the first volume (p. 333) of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, London, 1834.

All that portion of the Mackenzie manuscript which was written in the languages of Southern India, is now (1855) lodged in the library of the late College at Madras; where a Catalogue Raisonnée is now being printed.

LIST OF WORKS.

The first volume of a Catalogue Raisonnée, was printed in 1857. To this is prefixed a general report, written by my friend, Mr. Carmichael, of the Civil Service. He first describes the Mackenzie Collection, then one which had been deposited in the East India House in London; then one made by Dr. Leyden; and then one made by me. And then he has given a list of "books written and published by Mr. Charles Philip Brown."*

A Grammar of the Telugu language, 1840, second edition, 1857. [A third edition is ready for printing, 1863.]

The English-Telugu Dictionary (1392 pages, royal octavo).

The Telugu-English Dictionary, 1303 pages. [Each of these has been greatly extended and prepared for republication, 1863.]

* This list was not quite exact, or complete: it has now been corrected.

Dictionary of Mixed Telugu; the language used in business; the Hindustani dialect.

Telugu and English Dialogues, with a grammatical Analysis. These have also been published in Tamil and Kannadi.

The Telugu Reader; being a series of Letters, private and on business, police and revenue matters, with an English Translation, and notes explaining the Grammar; and a little Lexicon, 8vo., 1852.

English Irregular Verbs, explained in Telugu. The same in Tamil.

The Vákyávali', or exercises in English Idioms, translated into Telugu. Also (in separate volumes) translations in Tamil and in Dakhini Hindustani.

Disputations on (Mírási) Village Business; being copy of a Telugu Record written in 1760, with an English translation.

The Wars of the Rajas; being a Telugu record of occurrences in the Bellari district about the year 1750, with an English version.

The Tátáchari Tales, including a portion of the History of Hyder; in Telugu.

The Verses of Vémana [Telugu, with an English translation], published in 1829. Several editions have been printed since without the translation.

An Analysis of Sanscrit Prosody, printed in the English character. London, 1837. The Prosody of the Telugu and Sanscrit languages explained. Madras, 1827.

Essays published in the Journal of the Madras Literary Society, On the language and literature of the Telugus; On the Christian Literature found in the Telugu language; On the Creed and Customs of the Jangams, &c.

Cyclic Tables of Hindu and Musulman Chronology. 1850. [Republished, 1863.]

An Ephemeris [in 600 pages] shewing the corresponding dates, according to the English, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam [Kollam] and Mahomedan [Hejri] computations, from A.D. 1751 to 1850, with a Chronology of Events, 1723 until 1843.

Memoirs of Hyder Ali, and his son Tippu Sultan, translated from a Marata manuscript.

Various volumes translated into Telugu for Educational Societies.

Also new edition of Three Treatises on Mirasi Right, by Mr. F. W. Ellis, Colonel Blackbourne, and Sir Thomas Munro.

Also, the best Poems in the Telugu language. The Manu Charitra (1851) and the Vasu Charitra (1844), two classical works, with new commentaries written in Telugu. And others. The Pancha Tantram; and several other Telugu volumes, with verbal commentaries and Indexes in the same language are also ready.

Also, in Sanscrit, the Book of Psalms and the Book of Proverbs, in metre, reprinted in the Telugu character from the Deva-nagari. The Tales of Nala and Savitri, and the Bhagavad Gita.

Also, in Telugu metre, the Tales of Nala, and of Harischandra; the Gajendra Móxam, the Kuchelo Pakhyán, the Garud'áchalam, and some other popular volumes.

There also remains unprinted a complete translation of the Holy Bible in Telugu.

ERRORS IN COPIES OF INSCRIPTIONS.

I will here add a few remarks from a paper which was not at hand when a former page (p. 37) was printed.

A few other years are mistaken, thus :

24 Vicriti	is wrongly written	33 Vicári.
20 Vyaya	,,	27 Vijaya.
60 Xaya	,,	28 Jaya (Buch. Mys. 3, 233.
46 Paridhavi	,,	19 Parthiva(*ib.* 3, 234).
38 Krodhi	,,	23 Virodhi. 59 Krodhana.

5 Prajotpatti is wrongly spelt Prajapati, which is no title.

In the Mackenzie Manuscripts some inscriptions have been wrongly copied; and the tables in the present volume furnish the means of correction. Thus, in one place Bukka R. is wrongly stated to have reigned in the year Durmati 1333 (A.D. 1411); but 1333 is not so named. Luckily the date is also given hieroglyphically (see p. 21), "Sikhi, vyoma, vanhi, chandra," which denotes 1303 (A.D. 1381), and in that year this raja was in power.

In Buchanan Hamilton's Mysore (vol. 3, p. 170) is an inscription dated SS. 1472, title, Swabhanu, in the reign of Saluva Krishna DR., son of Sadasiva. But 1472 is not so titled, and does not fall in his reign. The numeral, I believe, should be 1445, which bears that title, and falls within his reign. The rock is at Hirigatti, near Gokarna; and were it again inspected the true date might be known.

In the same volume (p. 173) is mentioned "the year Durmati, fourteen years after Hyder conquered Bidaroor." This is certainly an error for Durmukhi, A.D. 1776; this is within Hyder's time, the other is not. [See Wilks, vol. 1, p. 451.]

Some long historical memoirs were framed for Mackenzie in the style described in page 45, regarding Parixit and Janamejaya; the initial date alone being given; and the initial date has been wrong.

In the Haleh-Kannadi, or Tulava, language the numerals 3 and 7 are shaped so far alike that errors often occur; if we miss one we should try with the other.

THE END.

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